THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS on education

What's ahead . . .

Never has Britain had greater need of well-trained scientists and technologists.

Never has the shortage of them been greater.

Students of the problem suspect the reason lies in the schools. Specifically, in the way science and mathematics are taught.

Accordingly, an experiment is now under way to scrap the time-honored memorize-and-retell-it-on-the-test method of instruction, replacing it with projects of a technological nature.

These are letting students work out actual problems in the design of hovercraft, wind tunnels, rockets, electronic organs, and—yes, go-carts.

⊕

Educators in India are concerned that student demonstrations in the United States and Europe will reach the subcontinent this fall.

Violent student demonstrations broke out last winter in Tamil-speaking South India. Trains were set afire to protest a bill that would make Hindi a national language.

There were some disorders also in the Hindi-speaking north against keeping English as an interim official language.

The language issue has been put aside for the present by the ruling Congress Party. Now students face a more pressing problem —the urgent need to find a job after graduation.

Because of India's nagging economic recession, the number of unemployed graduates, especially engineers, has continued to soar.

Some have taken jobs as clerks, or even bus conductors to make a living. Others prefer to remain unemployed, reasoning that once they take a menial job they may be trapped in it.

With many graduates unemployed and disillusioned, and with undergraduates seeing no hope for their economic future, the situation on campuses becomes explosive.

Any large-scale demonstration, it is believed, might — as in France — trigger a chain reaction among other dissatisfied groups in India.

Trends . . .

What happens to Peace Corps volunteers when they finish their two years of service?

Unlike old generals they don't just fade away.

A great number enter the teaching profession. Often they volunteer for the tough assignment—junior-high level in the ghettos.

⊕

Women members of the NEA are complaining about discrimination.

They account for about 80 percent of the membership of the National Education Association. But when top administrative posts are handed out, they protest, too few promotions go to women.

The ladies want to know why. If it's a matter of out-and-out discrimination, they want the NEA to take steps swiftly to correct the situation.

⊕

Is there room in the school curriculum for community service?

A team of British educators and community workers responds with a resounding yes.

After studying reports of voluntary services performed by British schoolchildren for their communities, the team announced it was highly impressed with the positive academic overtones of such public service.

⊕

Education majors fresh from college do not necessarily know how to cope with the towering problems of teaching in the ghetto.

City school administrators know this. Many have tried to get colleges and universities to include in their teacher-education programs training in how to teach underprivileged children.

So far they feel these efforts have failed. Now urban school superintendents are talking about running their own training programs.

Seattle already has one which it calls its "staff-training college" to coach teachers in coping with the special problems of teaching in the inner city.

Eventually such staff-training colleges may offer to get into the business of undergraduate education.

How and why . . .

An amendment to the foreign-aid bill aims to increase the flow of textbooks abroad yet reduce the cost to Uncle Sam.

Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D) of Florida proposes to expand the role of private business in the aid program in this way:

Instead of publishing firms selling books, audiovisual aids, and other classroom materials to the federal government for use in underdeveloped areas, he proposes that the companies sell directly to those nations.

Then, to reduce financial risk to the firms, Washington would guarantee them dollar convertibility of any foreign currency received from such sales.

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Status quo for Japan

Pro-West conservatives win firmer grip in election marked by security issue

By Charlotte Saikowski
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

At a time of growing prosperity, Japanese voters clearly have no wish to rock the political boat.

They have given the pro-West Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) a clear-cut majority in the House of Councilors election here. This is the fourth straight election victory for the conservative party in the 250-member upper house of the Diet.

Treaty builds interest

Meanwhile, the Marxist-inclined Japanese Socialist Party (JSP), the largest opposition group in Japan, has been roundly trounced. In their campaign, the Socialists called for scrapping of the United States-Japan Security Treaty and unarmed neutrality as Japan's "defense" policy.

With 11 election results still to come in, the JSP had won 21 seats. It had 37 seats at stake.

The upper house is an almost impotent legislative body and usually generates little political interest. But this election was watched closely because the parties focused on the security-treaty issue and because it came at a time of rising public antagonism to the American military bases in Japan.

Stumping the country for the LDP, Prime Minister Eisaku Sato stressed repeatedly that the treaty is an essential ingredient of Japan's stability and prosperity. The election outcome will thus be interpreted by many people, here and abroad, as public support for the government's pro-American foreign policy.

Certainly the Prime Minister's political stature has been enhanced. He is virtually assured of reelection as president of the LDP next December and he will most probably be at the nation's helm in 1970, when the security treaty becomes eligible for review.

Prosperity 'reelected'

However, there is evidence to suggest the Japanese electorate, faced with little real political choice, voted less for the security treaty per se than for the status quo and continued prosperity. Under the conservative LDP government, Japan has made dramatic economic progress, ranking today as the third industrial power in the world.

Takeo Fukuda, the party's secretary general, himself stated in a television interview that the election results point to the desire of the Japanese voters for a "stable political administration."

126 seats at stake

Significantly, the voters of Nagasaki District, which includes Sasebo, scene of violent demonstrations against the visit of the nuclear carrier USS Enterprise early this year, returned a Liberal Democrat to office.

In Fukuoka District, where the crash of an American Phantom jet recently touched off a storm of protests against the U.S. Air Force base at Itazuke, two LDP incumbents also retained their seats.

International issues — security, defense, Okinawa—may thus have less importance in Japanese politics than is sometimes reported.

A total of 126 seats was at stake in this election, including 51 seats in the national constituency and 75 seats in the local electorates. One half of the 250-seat House of

★ Please turn to Page 2

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

'A bunch of those'

Like women the world over, this Brazilian housewife looks dubious as she studies the banana situation in an outdoor market in Rio de Janeiro.

Soviet team spots new element 105

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

A Soviet nuclear-research team here says it is "95 percent certain" it has discovered a new element—No. 105 according to the Mendeleev periodic table.

Prof. Georgi N. Flerov, who heads the team, has just reported his findings to an international symposium on nuclear structure held at the Joint Nuclear Research Institute at Dublin, near here, July 4-7.

The symposium brought together 450 scientists from 30 countries, including more than 30 participants from the United States.

In an interview, Professor Flerov likened the international race to find new elements to a friendly hockey match. Until 1955, he said, American scientists discovered nine new elements, while the Soviet Union, preoccupied with World War II and postwar recovery, was really out of the game.

Subsequently, however, said Professor Flerov, Americans discovered two new ele-

★ Please turn to Page 2

Frauds make poor pay more

By Kenneth G. Gehret
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

When Mrs. Marie Gallman answered a knock on her door not long ago, she found two sheriff's deputies and eight policemen waiting to enter her home.

They had come to confiscate her family's appliances and much of her furniture. The Gallmans' offense: being delinquent on an installment payment contract, a matter of $67.98. The possessions were later sold for $90.

In time the contract was found to be a clear case of fraud.

The Gallmans had entered into a home-improvement agreement for work which they were told would cost $650. The salesman filled in the terms after Mr. Gallman, who cannot read nor write, signed blank forms with an X. The couple had already paid $1,428 (and owed another $204) at the time their furniture was seized.

'New car' three years old

Thomas and Currie Sullivan had a somewhat different experience. They were in the market for a new car and arranged with a dealer to buy one for $3,780, with payments of $100 a month. There would be a delay of six months in delivery, the salesman informed them, but he would be happy to let them have a "courtesy car" for their convenience while they waited.

Six months later Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan found the dealer evasive when they asked about their car. Calling the finance company, they learned that they had in fact purchased the three-year-old "courtesy car," on which they had already spent $179 in repairs.

These are but examples of a variety of consumer frauds perpetrated daily among the poor and uneducated. This is an aspect of poverty which middle-class America doesn't see but which rankles ghetto dwellers.

Dr. David Caplovitz, author of "The Poor Pay More," said in testifying before the President's Commission on Civil Disorders:

"I am convinced that resentment against consumer exploitation is one of the many grievances of the Negro community that find expression in riots."

Shops attacked selectively

In some riot areas officials have reported that shops belonging to merchants known for their sharp practices were looted or burned, while neighboring shops of merchants with better reputations were left unharmed.

Fortunately, the Gallmans and Sullivans asked the Consumer Education and Protective Association (CEPA) for assistance. The two-year-old local organization provided legal counsel for the Gallmans at their preliminary hearing on assault charges (for resisting confiscation of their property), then placed pickets outside the offices of the finance company that had ordered the sheriff's sale of the couple's belongings.

Picketing continued for nine months, but ended in victory. The finance company

★ Please turn to Page 6

How do you get a federal grant?

By Lyn Shepard
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

For a long time the game of "grantsmanship" has been confined to an elite set of expert players who know the ways and wiles of Washington firsthand.

But now—thanks to the zeal of a little-known freshman congressman—every small-town official in the nation may soon master the knack.

That, in a nutshell, is the intent of a House bill titled the "Program Information Act of 1968" which Rep. William V. Roth (R) of Delaware filed a few weeks ago.

It requires the president to issue an annual catalogue of federal grant programs and to update it monthly. The president would also be expected to report to Congress each year on his progress in unifying the myriad of aid programs.

Suspicions supported

The measure resulted from an eight-month study by Mr. Roth's staff which confirmed what many congressmen strongly suspected, namely, as the Delaware lawmaker told his colleagues:

- "We found that no one, anywhere, knows exactly how many federal programs there are,
- "We found that nowhere is there a central, comprehensive repository where meaningful information on all operating programs can be found.
- "We found that more than $20 billion a year is being spent on such programs, yet only with long and great effort can one begin to find meaningful information about all of them.
- "We found that there is no common denomination—that is, widely used definition, of just what a 'program' is.
- "We found that only the largest cities and states and universities have the necessary money and staff required just to keep abreast of the programs from which they might benefit."

A number of House members — Democrats and Republicans—have stepped forward to laud Mr. Roth's research effort and his bill.

One of these, Rep. Florence P. Dwyer of New Jersey, is the ranking GOP member of the House Committee on Government Operations, where the Roth bill is under study. If her party wins the House in November, Mrs. Dwyer will become the panel's new chairman.

"As a congressman seeking to help local officials utilize federal programs," Mrs. Dwyer charged, "I have seen frustration, delay, and disappointment."

The influential congresswoman recalled memories distressingly familiar to her colleagues: "The numberless telephone calls where only one should do; the endless round of meetings and conferences that produce nothing; the volumes of information and reams of paperwork that hinder instead of help."

Another congresswoman, Rep. Margaret M. Heckler (R) of Massachusetts, told of the groups of officials in her district who come to Washington seeking aid for sewer systems or other public-service projects.

"Just as often," Mrs. Heckler said, "they return home both empty handed and just as bewildered as when they came."

Mr. Roth has also enlisted strong Democratic allies in the House. These include senior members like Reps. Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin, and Dante B. Fascell of Florida.

Messrs. Reuss and Fascell expect the Roth bill to win broad bipartisan support in Congress.

"I've heard only one argument against it," Mr. Roth says. "This is that it will increase demand for more federal spending."

1,090 programs listed

The congressman, a conservative on fiscal issues, counters that spending won't increase but its dispersion will be fairer and more clearly based on need.

As things stand, he maintains, a "fourth establishment" has sprung up amid all the grants programs "responsible to no one, self-perpetuating in nature, and too often duplicative in effort."

The Roth study found that 1,090 grant programs exist today, although the most complete federal catalog (compiled by the Office of Economic Opportunity) lists only 530. The differing figures are traced largely to the confusing issue: What is a program?

Mr. Roth feels that the Bureau of the Budget should prepare an annual compendium to unify all such programs governmentwide.

Only one federal department refused to answer the Roth questionnaire on grant programs. But this one, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, handles nearly half the total programs.

When Mr. Roth sent 478 questionnaires to HEW "program administrators," the department contended that it would take 1,600 manhours to complete them. That's too much time to be spent for a single congressman, the HEW officials said.

By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Rep. William V. Roth

"We found that no one knows exactly how many federal programs there are."

Inside today

Apartments over freeways prompt second thoughts

Astride this freeway in New York is a large apartment house. Urban planners put apartments there to regain some of the housing losses caused by building highways through the city. But accompanying fumes and roar have prompted second thoughts about a freeway in the basement.

Rumbles from the cellar: First page, second section

Blacks press unions for leadership niches

For years much of the labor movement has been in the front lines of the civil-rights struggle, but now the unions themselves are becoming targets of Negro pressure. Black leaders say unions are not doing all they can to put Negroes in leadership positions. Protests and even revolts are strong possibilities in some unions.

Details: Page 3

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

July 9, 1968

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Associated Press Wirephoto

Picknicking Presidents

Out in the outdoors Sunday, after spending most of the previous day at a summit conference, five Central American Presidents raise their hands with President Johnson (second from right) at a picnic-barbecue at Los Chorros, a national park in El Salvador. From left: José Joaquin Trejos Fernandez, Costa Rica; Oswaldo Lopez Arellano, Honduras; Anastasio Somoza, Nicaragua; Fidel Sanchez Hernandez, El Salvador; President Johnson; and Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro of Guatemala.

★Soviet team spots element 105

Continued from Page 1

ments, one of which has been disproved, while the other, No. 103, is controversial. Meanwhile, the Dubna research team has isolated elements 104 and now 105.

In the process of obtaining 104 the Dubna team proved the existence of 102 and obtained isotopes of 103. Therefore the score in the "hockey game" of the elements now stands at 4 to 0 in favor of the Soviets in the second quarter, he said.

The Americans, the professor said, insist that the score should be at least 3 to 1, since they say they discovered element 103.

An American participant in the Dubna symposium, Prof. John O. Rasmussen Jr. of the University of California at Berkeley, refused to be drawn into the dispute, saying only that there is controversy about the status of 103.

Quest crucial

If all this sounds esoteric to the layman, it is perhaps sobering to realize that the atomic bomb and all the other awesome products of the nuclear age trace their origin to physicists' efforts in many countries to obtain new, transuranium elements—that is, manmade elements beyond uranium, No. 92 on Mendeleev's table.

Plutonium, the 94th element, was obtained in 1941. And in the words of the American scientist Glenn T. Seaborg, "The announcement to the world of the existence of plutonium was in the form of the nuclear bomb dropped over Nagasaki."

Dubna, a pleasant wooded village on the Volga, 80 miles northeast of Moscow, became the headquarters of the Joint Nuclear Research Institute 12 years ago. Twelve Communist countries joined forces to set up the center, devoted to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Today the town has some 15,000 persons, almost all of whom are connected with the institute in one way or another. Communist China and Albania no longer participate in the work at Dubna.

The institute is headed by academician Nikolai N. Bogolyubov. Professor Flerov, director of the laboratory of nuclear reactions in the institute, has been world-known in his field since 1940, when he discovered the principle of spontaneous fission.

No one knows where the search for new elements will ultimately lead. As Professor Flerov says, "Curiosity led men to the North Pole, to flying sputniks. Sometimes people don't find what they are after, but they find other useful things. We expect a lot from these new elements we want to discover."

In practical terms, however, it is becoming more and more difficult to synthesize new elements, because they exist for mere fractions of a second. The lifetime of element 104, Professor Flerov said, was only four-tenths of a second. Element No. 105, which has not been fully studied as yet, has an even shorter life-span.

In the old days, a scientist discovered a new element and then set about to prove its properties by pouring solutions from one chemical flask to another. But for element No. 104, for instance, chemists have only four-tenths of a second in which to work.

A team of Soviet and Czechoslovak scientists, working under brilliant young Dr. Ivo Zvara of Czechoslovakia, devised a system using a stream of gas. Element No. 104 was obtained by bombarding plutonium, the 94th element, with neon, the 10th element.

"We introduce these elements into a gas stream," Dr. Zvara explained. "The velocity is great. Particles break. Then we introduce a substance chemically reacting with these atoms and turn them into the wanted compounds." The gas is poured through an installation which separates elements different from the wanted one, with detectors to register spontaneous fission.

Since all this takes place within fractions of a second, only one-fifth of all the atoms produced can be observed.

A different installation was devised to obtain element 105. Required elements were introduced into a neon gas stream circulating at a rate of 1,000 meters per second. "Whenever a sign of 105 was registered, we stopped the whole machinery and checked what was there," Professor Flerov said.

Like the shuttle of a loom, a very thin yellow plate, checked by two indicators, vibrated at the rate of 1 million vibrations every 24 hours, improving the sensitivity of the installation.

By these means, the professor said, "we obtained 10 samples of element 105. As soon as we have obtained enough samples, we will draw our conclusions. In fact, we are already certain that 105 exists. But we will make no hasty statements."

Physicists today rest their hopes for new discoveries beyond No. 113—between 114 and 126. A British scientist, Cecil F. Powell, has reported signals indicating that transuranium elements exist in outer space.

If proved, this will mean that nature itself, in outer space, acts as an accelerator, performing freely what man tries at great cost to obtain.

"Whatever is obtained in space lives long," Professor Flerov said. "This is what we dream of. We shall study elements living for seconds, for minutes, perhaps even for years."

★*Pro-West conservatives win firmer grip in Japan*

Continued from Page 1

Councilors is elected every three years for a six-year term.

While the LDP easily battened down a majority of seats, the election results also reflected growing voter support for Japan's minor parties, especially in urban areas. Many analysts view this as a continuing trend toward a multiparty system in Japan.

Sunday's election brought forth these results:

- The Buddhist-oriented Komeito, political arm of the evangelical SokaGakkai religious movement, at this writing won 14 seats in the upper house. It had nine seats at stake and thus gained four seats.
- The Democratic Socialists, who are often likened to the British Labourites, gained at least two additional seats, with three seats at stake.
- The Japanese Communist Party, which has lost its revolutionary character and become a respectable parliamentary party, has reached a new peak of strength in the upper house.

With one seat at stake, at this writing it has won four seats, registering a gain of three seats.

The preelection composition of the upper house was 139 seats for the LDP, 74 for the JSP, 20 for Komeito, six for the Democratic Socialist Party, four for the Communists, and five independents.

Some defeats included

Although they won a comfortable majority, the Liberal Democrats are not without their defeats. In three electoral districts the LDP candidates lost to conservative independents who had failed to win LDP endorsement. In one case local conservatives bolted the LDP because the party insisted on running an 82-year-old incumbent for reelection.

One newly elected councilor who may leave his mark is LDP member Shintaro Ishihara, a young novelist and brother of a famous movie star. Before his impressive electoral victory (he received more votes than any other candidate), Mr. Ishihara had stated that unless Japan seriously tackles the nuclear-arms problem it may find itself separated from the center of Asia (China). He has since denied that he favors nuclear armament.

Other "stars" elected to the talent-studded upper house include Hirobumi Daimatsu, coach of Japan's gold-medal-winning volleyball team at the 1964 Olympic Games, and Yukio Aoshima, a popular television actor.

Voters turned out in unexpected force for Sunday's election. Nearly 69 percent of the registered voters or 66.8 million persons voted, as against 67 percent in the previous upper-house election in 1965.

UN report urges world food reserve

By Reuters

Geneva

The number of people going hungry in developing countries is not likely to have declined by 1975, according to a United Nations report issued here.

The report said the immediate needs of developing countries could only be met from the exportable surpluses of others, but even these could no longer be relied upon for emergencies.

The study was prepared for the annual Geneva meeting of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) which was opened here Monday by Secretary-General U Thant.

It called for the creation of a world food reserve and suggested an early-warning system to forecast shortages in food supply.

The difference between domestic food production and needs in 1975 was estimated at up to $7.5 billion with an "effective demand gap" after commercial imports of between $3 and $4 billion.

The study said the UN Food and Agriculture Organization recommended the world food reserve should contain between 5 and 8.5 million tons of cereals and between $80 and $130 million worth of other foods.

The news — briefly

United States . . .

Washington

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy urged the United States to state its readiness to accept a new South Vietnam Government in a bid to make progress at the Paris peace talks.

The Democratic presidential aspirant said the United States Government should clearly declare its intentions in a bid to break the stalemate in the talks with North Vietnam.

But the Senator added in response to a question he was not in favor of a unilateral withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

Senator McCarthy also ruled out the possibility that he would lead a fourth political party if denied the Democratic presidential nomination.

But the Minnesota Senator still refused to say whether he would support Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey in the event Mr. Humphrey wins the nomination.

Senator McCarthy was interviewed on NBC's television-radio program "Meet the Press."

Washington

Explorer 38—a satellite that is to monitor low-frequency radio signals from outer space—was pushed out of its transfer elliptical orbit Sunday into a final circular orbit.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said a rocket engine ignited by ground-radio command from Goddard Space Flight Center burned 19 seconds to put Explorer 38 in the final orbit at 5:38 a.m. e.d.t.

Goddard later reported the satellite in a near-perfect circular orbit with an apogee of 3,641 statute miles and a perigee of 3,636 miles.

Washington

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey said he believes the Vietnam peace talks in Paris will lead to a political settlement of the conflict.

"It is my view that a settlement will come at the conference table and that the process has started in Paris," Mr. Humphrey said on the ABC television program "Issues and Answers."

He said he wants a political settlement which will protect the interests of millions of South Vietnamese — "and I believe we can get it."

He described the presence of the North Vietnamese at the negotiating table as a "spectacular breakthrough."

Columbus, Ohio

The Congress of Racial Equality recessed its national convention Sunday after some delegates walked out in a dispute over the organization's future course.

Charging that CORE was "a simple tool to blind black people," Robert "Sonny" Carson led his Brooklyn chapter out of the convention and threatened to form a new civil-rights group on his own.

"It is clear to a lot of us out here that this organization and a few people who have a quest for power are only using this tool as a vehicle for personal fame," Mr. Carson said.

CORE officials said the convention would be reconvened in another city next month for the purpose of considering and ratifying the new constitution. The city was not selected.

The walkout blocked the choice of a new CORE director to replace Floyd McKissick, who wants a leave of absence.

International . . .

Saigon

President Nguyen Van Thieu has suggested postponement of his scheduled visit to the United States because of possible new Viet Cong attacks. Instead, Mr. Thieu proposed that he and President Johnson meet somewhere in the Pacific area for one or two days of talks, a presidential palace statement said.

Although the reason given for the postponement of the visit was a possible new attack against Saigon, observers noted that there have been private, and some public, expressions of suspicion by prominent Vietnamese of American intentions in the war following the start of peace talks in Paris between the U.S. and North Vietnam.

Paris

The French Government announced it had exploded an atomic device of medium-range power Sunday at its South Pacific testing ground.

The explosion was the first of a scheduled series of tests in July and August at the station on Mururoa atoll. The tests are expected to culminate in the explosion of France's first hydrogen bomb.

London

United Nations Middle East peace envoy Gunnar V. Jarring arrived in London for scheduled talks with Abdel-Moneim Rifai, Jordanian Foreign Minister. An Israeli newspaper reported Mr. Jarring also was scheduled to talk with Gen. Gideon Rafael, Israeli Foreign Ministry director.

Paris

Police Monday occupied the faculty of medicine building here to evict rebellious students who took over the building two months at the height of student-worker riots. There was no resistance.

The medical faculty, was the last bastion of student extremists, who at one time held all the main Paris University buildings.

London

About 200 marchers opposed to further Colored immigration clashed with about 3,000 demonstrators supporting more liberal immigration laws outside No. 10 Downing Street. Police separated the two groups.

Saigon

United States and South Vietnamese Navy craft have joined ground troops and warplanes in one of the biggest campaigns of the war to blunt a possible new enemy attack on Saigon, now believed planned for mid-July.

A U.S. Navy spokesman said the allied boats are patrolling the Saigon River and its tributaries on the eastern and southern approaches to the capital in a 24-hour effort to block Viet Cong troop movements.

News of July 7 and 8 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Tomsky heads academy

By Reuters

Moscow

Sculptor Nikolai Tomsky, a blacksmith's son, has been elected president of the Soviet Academy of Arts to replace the late Vladimir Serov.

Mr. Tomsky, is famous for his sculptures of Lenin and other leading revolutionary figures.

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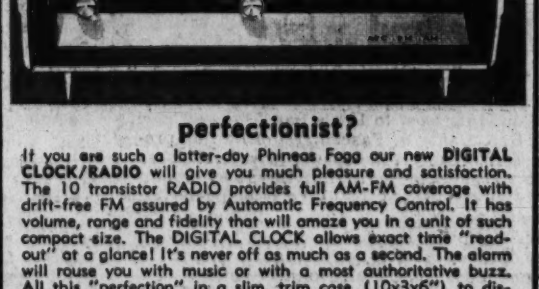

perfectionist?

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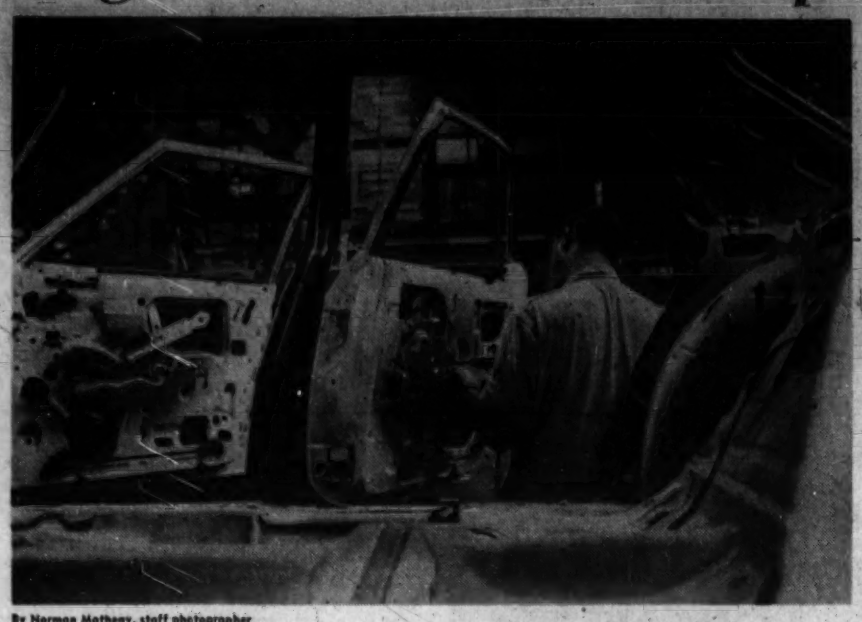
Negro steelworkers step up fight for heftier union role



By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Auto workers push changes

Negroes making up about 30 percent of the United Automobile Workers' 1.4 million membership are among black workers in the labor movement pushing for a bigger leadership role in union affairs.

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Negro pressures are beginning to build up for a more important role in the labor movement — a movement that through the years has been in the front lines of battles for rights of Negroes in schools, jobs, housing, and other parts of American society.

Negro leaders contend that unions have not done all they can to eliminate prejudice in their ranks or to allow the Negro to take "a deserved role" in leadership ranks.

Negro unionists in the United Steelworkers of America threaten open protests and perhaps a revolt against the administration of I. W. Abel if they are not assured of a more effective voice in the steel union—and more staff jobs—before the union's biennial convention in Chicago next month.

UAW concessions gained

Their demands are taken seriously. Estimates of the Negro membership in the union vary from 17 to 25 percent of 1.2 million members, a substantial enough bloc to be embarrassing if not actually damaging to the Steelworker officials. Mr. Abel and his team face reelection in a national referendum next February. Though there are no serious challengers yet, racial dissension at the convention and a promise of a strong Negro vote could result in contests.

Though the union faces the most serious pressures now, it is by no means alone. Negroes formed a protest caucus at the last United Automobile Workers convention and won concessions from UAW President Walter P. Reuther and other officers. Continuing dissatisfaction now is causing new concern in the UAW. Negro unionists, who make up about 30 percent of UAW's 1.4 million membership, want more important staff jobs and eventually an executive officer.

Nelson Jack Edwards now is the highest-placed member of the race in the auto union, as a member of the 26-man executive board; the Negro caucus talks more and more of insisting on a vice-presidency for Mr. Edwards.

Prod on AFL-CIO

Of 130 AFL-CIO unions, two have Negro presidents: the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (A. Philip Randolph, who will retire Sept. 1) and Actors' Equity Association. A number have Negro vice-presidents — a few of them two but most only one—regardless of the percentage of Negro members.

Boards of almost all industrial unions have one Negro member, some more. But, Negro leaders say, black unionists are being held down to lower-echelon elective or appointive jobs in too many labor organizations.

The "imbalance" is particularly serious, they add, in craft unions.

Wherever it exists, it must be ended, the Negro militants in labor say flatly. They insist "there is no place for tokenism in the labor movement—Negroes are a highly important part of it, they belong in the mainstream of its leadership."

The Negro American Labor Council (NALC), organized in 1960 by Mr. Randolph to fight for Negro rights in the AFL-CIO, has been arguing this since its first convention. At a recent annual convention in Youngstown, Ohio, the NALC once again called on the federation and its affiliated unions to elevate more Negroes to positions of top leadership.

NALC has complained frequently that the federation should have more than one Negro on its executive council; Mr. Randolph is the only member now and is expected to continue in the council after his retirement from his union.

"We want to share in the power of the labor movement by being properly represented in the policymaking councils of the unions, said Cleveland Robinson, president of the NALC and a vice-president of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union. He complained that in much of the union movement today "the top bodies do not talk for the minority oppressed peoples."

Corporate giants erode the family-farm concept

By Larry Wilson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Omaha, Neb.

The pastoral picture of a white farmhouse and red barn tucked way in a shady glen at the end of a gently curving lane may soon be found only at the end of an artist's brush.

The small, self-contained family farm with its supply of fresh milk and eggs is threatened by an impersonal corporate giant, according to leaders of farm organizations who want the federal government to do something about it.

Wisconsin's Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D), head of a Senate subcommittee on monopolies, is turning his attention from drug prices and tire and auto safety to the agricultural scene. He recently opened the first in a series of hearings in Omaha and is scheduling other regional sessions later.

Said the Senator: "We want to determine what the effect of corporate farming will be on small businesses in rural communities, what the consequences will be on the sociological and moral environment of rural America, what the implications will be on existing independent family farms, and how we can expect our country's resources to be used by giant farm operators.

Further migration?

"If corporation farming means fewer family farms and rural businesses, then our already overcrowded cities will be the target for even more out-migration from the countryside. This further pile-up of people in the cities will only compound the problems that have led to riots and civil disorder.

"If it means placing the control of food production in the hands of a few giant food growing, processing, and marketing chains, the consumers . . . will be faced with food competition.

"If it means continued abuse of tax laws by operators who farm at a loss to gain tax write-offs, then responsible citizens everywhere will be forced to carry more than their fair share of the burden," he said.

Senator Nelson quoted Internal Revenue Service figures for 1965 which showed 119 prices established by cartels and not by millionaires involved in some phase of farming with 104 reporting a net loss on their agricultural operations.

Companies listed

Tony T. Dechant, president of the National Farmers Union, said corporation farming will "depersonalize rural America" and he called the corporate invasion "ruthless, representing power without conscience, with financial resources staggering the imagination and astonishing political influence."

He charged interference and manipulation of the market system, tax "cheating," abuse of water and soil, and inflation of land values, adding: "There is urgency in the matter. It is already very late."

He said Gates Rubber Company has been buying land at a rapid rate in the Yuma, Colo., area; that CBK, Inc., of Kansas City, plans to farm 80,000 acres of purchased and leased land from the Mexican to the Canadian borders. He also named as corporate farmers: Pacific-Gamble-Robinson Company, Jewell Tea Company, Gulf & Western, Del Monte, H. J. Heinz, American Cyanamid, International Systems & Controls Corporation and Goodyear Rubber Company.

The National Farmers Union wants states to ban nonfarm corporate interests in agriculture.

Oren Lee Staley, president of the National Farmers Organization, said corporation farming will hike food prices.

He asked the federal government to determine true owners of corporate farms, to determine whether they are part of a giant food monopoly, and whether antitrust laws are being violated.

Mr. Staley said it should be made unlawful to deduct farm losses for income-tax purposes from any source of income other than farming.

Paul L. Farris, an agricultural economist at Purdue University, forecast that large farms will continue to capture an increasing share of the market.

Howard Bertsch, administrator of the Farmers Home Administration, said corporation farms and small business cannot exist "cheek by jowl."

Joint exercises set by Warsaw Pact fleets

By Reuters

Moscow

The combined navies of East Germany, Poland, and the Soviet Union will carry out exercises this month in the North Atlantic and the Baltic, Norwegian, and Barents Seas, Tass news agency said.

The purpose of the exercises is to perfect "the control, interaction, and combat coordination of all the allied fleets of the Warsaw Treaty nations in carrying out joint tasks on the sea," Tass said.

The report said that ships of all classes and naval airplanes would take part in the maneuvers. Warsaw Pact forces last month held military maneuvers in Czechoslovakia.

The last reported naval exercises by the Warsaw Pact fleets were in the Black Sea 11 months ago. This would be the first time the Communist countries have held naval exercises in any of the named areas, apart from the Baltic.

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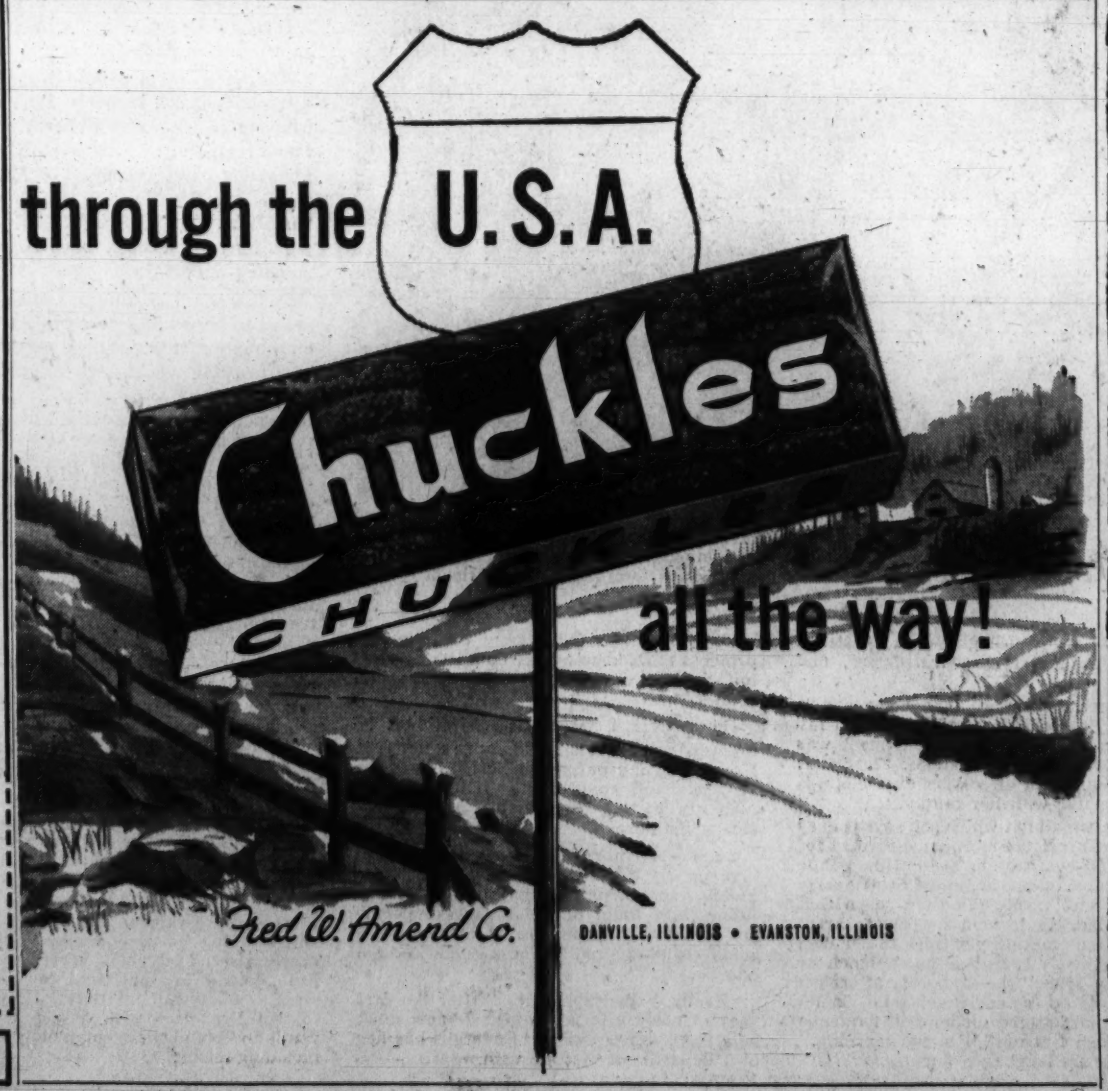

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Artist's view of a villa on the Greek island of Euboea which Miss Sally Moseman has listed for rent. It is completely furnished, has large L-shaped living room with French windows opening onto two terraces, floors tiled in black and white, four bedrooms, and comes with Greek staff to do housework and maintain the gardens. Yacht moored off the terrace is available for exploring Greek waters. During peak season the villa rents for $875 per week.

For rent

A vacation in a villa on a Greek island?

By Evelyn Radcliffe
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
San Francisco

Wanted—To Rent, Furn: Villa on Greek Island, July-Aug.; Houseboat on the Thames, 1st. wk. Sept.; Little Grass Shack in Hawaii, month of Dec."

Sound like dream vacations? Ask Miss Sally Moseman. She lists these and many more through her firm, "Properties International."

From her huge files Miss Moseman can arrange a rental almost anywhere in the world—the ski slopes of Europe, an out-of-the-way fishing village in Portugal, a villa in Puerto Vallarta (better hurry for this one), or a Victorian town house right here in San Francisco.

Take, for example, the villa sketched here. It's in Katoúna on the Greek Island of Euboea. It offers a wide view of Mount Parnassos on the mainland across the gulf. It has four bedrooms which will sleep nine people, two baths, and a Greek staff to do the house work and maintain the gardens.

Also available with the villa, moored just off the terrace, is a 48-foot yacht for exploring the Greek waters. During the peak season the villa rents for $875 per week, (the yacht is extra), and in less popular months, $675.

If you'd rather have the little grass shack in Hawaii, you should round up six friends because this one's in a cluster of three grass huts with two bedrooms each. They are in Kahala, with a dramatic view of Diamond Head, and include a permanent housekeeper and yardman. The fragrance of frangipani and ginger blossoms fill the air. A salt water pool sits on the rocky shore where blue waves roil up and splash into the pool.

Rent here is $2,500 per month, but Miss Moseman quickly points out that with all rooms filled, it amounts to only about $7 per day per person, which could make dreams a reality.

The houseboat on the Thames has permanent mooring in London, daily help, and a once-a-week gardener for the many plants growing all around the boat.

After graduating from Stanford, this tall attractive blonde launched such interesting projects as the After Work Tennis Club of San Francisco, and a series of tea dances for young career people, and has been active in the San Francisco Junior League's Historical Sites program. This includes the publishing of a book of California's outstanding buildings.

During a lull in activities, Miss Moseman began to ponder her next project. At 2 a.m. on a foggy morning she got the idea of finding unusual vacations for people. She started out by writing hundreds of letters to owners and agents around the world, she read foreign newspapers; and she studied for her Real Estate license.

She took over a bright, ground floor office on the corner of Fillmore and Filbert, a block off picturesque Union Street, painted the office white, and Properties International came into being.

She requires property owners, when listing their property with her, to detail the closest transportation, nearby markets, baby-sitting possibilities, and even describe the water system! She has arranged for vacation cancellation insurance with Lloyds of London.

While Miss Moseman manages such exotic rentals for other people what kind of a house has she chosen for herself? She lives in a charming Victorian town house in Cow Hollow, a block on the other side of Union Street from her office, and a stone's throw from the unusual shopping area. It's furnished with period pieces and lots of early San Francisco atmosphere, and for a very good reason.

If San Francisco is one of those far-away places people want to visit, Miss Moseman will rent her house and move into her recently purchased house on Filbert Street. Both houses are prepared for what their owner calls "walk-in living." If you come to San Francisco with only a toothbrush, you'll find both houses completely furnished, including linens.

Spain's only working princess

By Jean McDonough
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Madrid

When the blonde princess told a Spanish minister that she and ten other Spanish girls were forming a company to organize international congresses, the high official "laughed and laughed."

Spain's only working princess, Inmaculada de Borbon y Dos Sicilias, predicted that within two years she would have the first such Spanish organization of translators, hostesses, and social organizers in orbit.

Two years later the minister congratulated her.

"It took us one year," the president of the new organization (SIASA) said, "one year of shouting to get the show on the road." After the second year the 11 Spanish girls, all from the Iberian social cream, bought their own office space, an apartment of five rooms. Financially they have done so well that four other Spanish companies offering the same services have sprung into existence.

'How did you do it?'

"We first were referred to as 'those girls,' (esas chicas) by businessmen," she said. "Now I am asked, 'How did you do it?' "

The Spanish princess, niece of Prince Don Juan, the exiled pretender to the Spanish throne, thought of the idea at the Spanish Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. She was head of the Spanish hostesses there.

When she returned to Spain, she put out feelers to some of the other girls. One of the more prominent ones is Maria Isabel Garrigues, niece of the former Spanish Ambassador to Washington, Antonio Garrigues. She served as the bachelor ambassador's social secretary there.

Señorita Isabel's know-how, international social connections, and good looks are a big advantage to the group. All the Spanish girls are single and "over twenty-five," the princess said.

Bachelor apartment

What the group does in effect is the following: international congress presents the girls with the budget and congress dates. The company then draws up plans which include translators, entertainment, excursions to such places as Toledo, Escorial, Palma de Mallorca, flamenco exhibitions, etc.

They must find hotel space, "the most difficult problem in Madrid," the company president said. The lavishness of the Iberian stay of course depends on the budget.

By Jean McDonough

Left, Princess Inmaculada de Borbon y Dos Sicilias and Maria Isabel Garrigues, right, formed a company to organize international congresses in Spain.

Organizers

At least 300 Spanish girls are registered for work as secretaries, translators, and hostesses.

The princess lives in a bachelor apartment. "Trying to separate myself from my family and live in my own apartment was quite an ordeal," she admitted. "In Spain, you know, the idea of a girl living alone is not yet popular with her family."

She has a small flat which she says is easy to take care of. In the morning she works for an industrial company as head of the public relations department. She must drive nearly one hour—with traffic jams—to reach that office in Madrid's low-class worker's area. At 3 p.m. the working girl goes to her own company office. "I grab a quick lunch or eat it in my office," she said. "My afternoon hours depend on the social schedule. Sometimes we must attend dinner and flamenco parties which last until 4 in the morning." She speaks six languages fluently.

When she does not occupy a group, the princess must keep up her contacts by casting a shrewd eye over Madrid's social events.

The marriage panic has not hit her. "I love to work," she said. "I started in Brazil with my parents, moved to Italy for 10 years and could not sit still. Spanish men are getting used to the new wave—slowly but surely."

Each girl chipped in $1,500 as an initial investment. Overhead cost was $1,000 a month, not including the girls' salaries. Along with their financial success people still ask the princess how 11 Spanish girls could organize a business and remain friends.

"Easily," she explained. "After the first year of noisy growing pains, we now meet only three times a week. Each girl has her own department to cope with."

WOMEN TODAY

Housework gains status

By Marilyn Hoffman
New York

"Daisy Ladies" they are called. At this moment, some two dozen of them are learning to be, not "domestics" nor "maids," but "household technicians." After they finish their 10-week crash course, they'll get a diploma, an identification card, a daisy button, and be all set to keep house. Your house.

This new breed of household help—trained to empty vacuum-cleaner bags, respect other people's precious bric-a-brac, and run large and small appliances in none but the proper way—will get a minimum of $80 per week, a two-week paid vacation, plus all the other fringe benefits usually enjoyed by workers in the United States.

"We are changing the image of the household worker and helping remove the old stigma," says Edward Blackoff, head of the Household Management, Inc., training program now operating here with federal funds and in cooperation with the U.S. Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare. This program, under way in an attractive household-management center, at 131 East 23rd Street, is one of six similar pilot projects in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Alexandria, Va., and Manhattan, Kan.

Meet Manhattan

The projects were developed by the National Committee on Household Employment and, if successful, will be models for further training projects and vocation-school classes across the country. The aim is not only to train women who are now among the unemployed, or on welfare, but to upgrade household-employment standards, as well as the opportunities. It is to bring security and dignity to competent household workers.

I visited the Daisy Ladies one morning to find them learning the differences between various carpet, drapery, and upholstery fibers and how to clean and care for each of them. Their training includes grooming and self-improvement, home management, food preparation and serving, cleaning and laundry, and the care of the elderly and children.

Mary Louise Bopp, who heads the training program, engages outside lecturers to give talks on topics ranging from flower-arranging and plant care to how-to-pack-for-moving. These supplement classes given by staff home economists.

One star pupil in the class, Mrs. Lee O'Brien, has gone to the head of the class because she can perfectly fold a contour sheet in 50 seconds flat. She has been teaching her teachers her knack, but is delighted with all the household skills she is absorbing from them. "I've been keeping house for my family for 20 years and never knew there were so many things I could learn," she grins.

Mrs. Miriam Engles, another enrollee, told me, "I hadn't done any household work before because I always thought that it was a low-grade thing. But this whole thing of training people for these jobs gives me a new feeling about taking one of them. I feel good about these new skills I'm learning."

Mrs. Engles, a high-school graduate, had previously worked as a factory employee, a file clerk, and a meat wrapper, and $75 per week was her top salary.

As the women are trained, they will be hired by Household Management, Inc., who will act as agent for them. They will be booked out in orderly fashion, and the householder will be billed by this management. The management company will pay the employees, and will take care of all bookkeeping including Social Security and all other benefit payments.

Here in New York the project is off the ground and soaring. It could be the beginning of a good scheme to bring together the thousands of people who need household help and the thousands who could be thus employed.

Meal topper

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pecan pie, often thought of as a Southern delicacy, has happily migrated into kitchens all over the country. Delectable to taste, pretty to look at, yet very easy to make, it is a tantalizing topper to light summer meals. A simple but elegant dessert, pecan pie never fails to bring a compliment to the cook.

Perfection pecan pie
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup light corn syrup
½ cup margarine
1 teaspoon vanilla
3 eggs, beaten
1½ cups pecan halves

Combine sugar, syrup, and margarine in a saucepan. Bring to a boil, stirring often. Cool slightly. Add vanilla and beaten eggs. Pour into unbaked nine-inch pie crust (prick crust liberally with fork before adding filling). Spoon pecan halves onto top of filling, smoothing out nuts so filling barely covers them. Cook in 375 degree F. oven for about one hour. If pecans appear to be browning too quickly, turn oven down for last few minutes of cooking. This pie is at its best when served warm. If desired, serve with a bowl of sweetened whipped cream.

B. D.

Viet Cong officers reconnoiter Saigon 'a la James Bond'

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

Senior Viet Cong field commanders have been reconnoitering the heart of downtown Saigon, its suburbs, and satellite cities to gain firsthand intelligence information prior to leading their major units into the areas—should there be another assault.

A few of these senior officers have either been captured by or have surrendered to the Vietnamese Government side, including the most important Communist officer caught alive since the beginning of the Vietnam war eight years ago. Roughly a dozen more junior officers, such as lieutenants and captains, have also been captured or have surrendered to the allied side in the Saigon area.

Allied intelligence sources report that since many Communist units got lost en route to their city battlefields during the Tet offensive, the Viet Cong high command has ordered its deputy regimental commanders and battalion commanders, and sometimes even company commanders, to reconnoiter urban areas which are slated to become targets in future Communist attacks. And, since more of these senior officers are roaming around the government - controlled areas, more of them have been captured than during any previous period of the war.

Military structure weakened?

Some reliable sources believe that during the Communist Tet attacks in late January, and the "second offensive" around Saigon in May, the "middle echelon" of the Communist military structure around the capital city has been seriously weakened both in troop strength and in command leadership. The result has been more North Vietnamese replacements, increasing "northernization" at the command level, and increasing frictions between the local southern Vietnamese and the incoming personnel.

"The second floor of the Communists' three-story military house is beginning to crumble," one of these sources explained. "This second story of local, provincial battalions and regiments is vital. It is the link between the Communist guerrilla movement at the base and their regular North Vietnamese units which do not know the terrain or the people. If this middle echelon continues to crumble, it could be a key military development affecting [the] battlefield situation around the capital city.

Vignettes of the capture of some of the senior officers disclose some of the James Bond-like facets of fighting a war like the one in Vietnam.

In late May, a Vietnamese Government intelligence officer became suspicious about a fortune-teller in the famous Le Van Duyet shrine across the street from the Gia Dinh provincial headquarters.

Conversation struck up

The fortune-teller, who wore the traditional long robe and turban, appeared nervous and kept glancing around the area. The government officer struck up a conversation with him and began flipping through the fortune-teller's notebook of Chinese characters. A map was found, containing diagrams of the provincial headquarters, a nearby prison camp, American advisory offices, and a radio-communication site. The suspect was arrested and confessed to being a Viet Cong lieutenant in charge of a reconnaissance unit.

Then came the capture of Nguyen Chi Sinh, the deputy commander of the 5th Viet Cong subdivision around Saigon and the highest-ranking Communist officer captured alive to date in the war. His rank was a step higher than lieutenant colonel, but he had not yet been appointed full colonel. He had been reconnoitering the Thu Duc area outside of Saigon on a red Japanese-made Honda motorcycle, carrying a woman on the seat behind him.

By coincidence, Vietnamese Government soldiers were conducting a mopping-up operation in the area and began checking identification papers and family lists of the villagers. Sinh and the woman were detained as suspects, along with a number of low-ranking local village guerrillas.

Colonel Sinh's identity papers were not in order. He said he was just visiting the area in hopes of buying some water buffaloes. Under intensive interrogation, one village guerrilla broke down and identified Colonel Sinh as a high-ranking officer. The woman was identified as Nguyen Thi Ba, the No. 2 leader of the Viet Cong's women's association in South Vietnam.

Colonel Sinh said he learned to ride his Honda in Bien Hoa city, as he was doing reconnaissance work there earlier. He operated under a number of aliases; his real name is Le Van Ngot.

The Fourth important seizure was Maj. Huynh Thanh Dong, commander of the 3rd Battalion of the Communists 208th Artillery Regiment, whose rockets had been peppering Saigon in May and June. He was captured near the Binh Loi bridge on the outskirts of Saigon, along with his eight-man reconnaissance escort team.

He refused to say how much reconnaissance work he had accomplished in Saigon proper, but he carried maps and diagrams of the American Embassy, Vietnamese presidential palace, Vietnamese Navy headquarters on the waterfront, the Gia Dinh provincial police headquarters, the new port shipping complex between Saigon and Bien Hoa, as well as commercial picture postcards of bridges around Saigon.

A fifth important capture developed from the arrest of a Viet Cong village guerrilla who, under third-degree interrogation, showed a Vietnamese Government intelligence unit, financed by the American Central Intelligence Agency, the hideout of two important Viet Cong tax collectors. The hideout: a tunnel near the gate of the To Chau textile factory, situated just off the Bien Hoa highway leading out of Saigon and not far from a Vietnamese Government military academy.

The opening of the tunnel was camouflaged by a pile of firewood. The government intelligence agents noticed another person had been living in the tunnel because of the number of rice bowls. One of the Viet Cong confessed that the fourth person was named Maj. Nam Mai, who had ridden his black Japanese-made Suzuki motorcycle to Saigon for reconnaissance work.

The next day, the Viet Cong captives helped to capture the major. They hid in a truck and pointed him out to government forces when he appeared on a highway riding his motorcycle. He admitted he had been familiarizing himself with the first precinct of Saigon—in the heart of the downtown area—so he would be prepared to lead in his assault unit, the Dong Ngai Regiment. He was its deputy commander.

Island republic seeks better economic deal

By Reuters

Nauru Island

The new South Pacific Republic of Nauru, granted independence at the end of January, is seeking a better economic deal from its former Australian administrators.

President Hammer Deroburt, chief architect of independence for this tiny Pacific island of eight square miles and 3,000 people, is protesting to officials of the Australian Government and the British Phosphate Commission that the island's only sources of wealth, phosphate production, was reduced since the end of January. This, he said, was in breach of the independence agreement.

Through the rich phosphate deposits covering three-quarters of the island, the Nauruans found the wealth to advance education, modern housing, and medical and social services which are rapidly transforming the islanders' way of life.

Until Jan. 31, Nauru was administered by Australia under a United Nations mandate granted jointly to Australia, New Zealand, and Britain, which control the British Phosphate Commission.

Exports of phosphate from Nauru average 1.5 million to 2 million tons a year, with a royalty of 4½ Australian dollars (about $5.13) a ton payable to Nauru.

Now the Nauruans complain the phosphate commissioners take more supplies from other Pacific sources on Ocean and Christmas Islands to the detriment of Nauru.

Meanwhile, the tiny new republic is buying out the commission and its extensive plant by June 30, 1970, or perhaps sooner.

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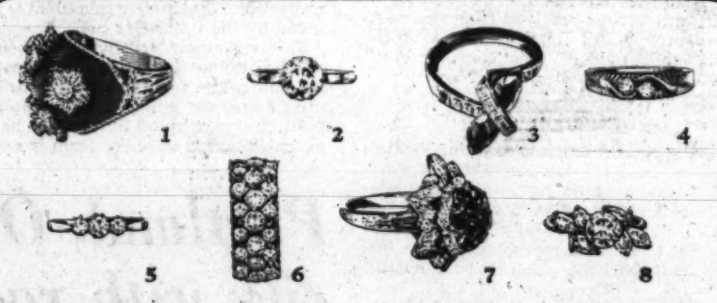

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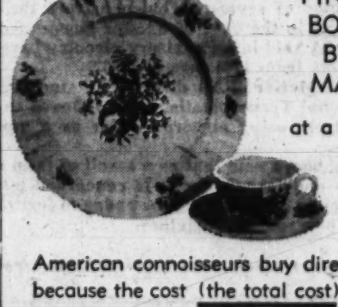

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On to Dixie

As the annual Powder Puff Derby got under way in Van Nuys, Calif., Shirley Wesbrook and Ruth Renton of Wichita Falls, Texas, checked their flight plan. Seventy-six planes were entered in the cross-country contest between women fliers. The 2,469-mile race ends at Savannah, Ga.

Mississippi bombings tied to 'rights' issue

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Miss.

She walks slowly, apprehensively, from what's left of her listing frame house toward the stranger unfolding himself from his car. A cloud of dust settles back again toward the dirt driveway.

Mrs. Lillie Byrd is her name. She teaches in a nearby Negro public school in Florence, some 12 miles south of Jackson. She herself is Negro.

A violent explosion shattered the dead-of-night stillness and her modest rural home the night of June 6. Someone had stealthily planted a bomb against the door of the front bedroom, where her brother was sleeping. She was in a back bedroom.

The explosion ripped out chunks of an underlying 4-inch-thick slab of concrete. Upholstery stuffing from living-room furniture flew everywhere. The innards of a venerable upright piano in the living room were splintered. A half-dollar on the night table beside her brother's bed was blown into a field. But no one was seriously injured.

'I don't know motive'

It was one in a series of some eight bombings with racial overtones that have beset Mississippi within the past year. Most have been near Jackson. Some arrests have been made, a few convictions gained. In the case of Mrs. Byrd's bombing, and several others, there have been no arrests.

On June 30, police in Meridian sprang a trap on suspected night riders trying to bomb the home of a prominent Jewish businessman. In a wild chase police slew a young woman and wounded her companion.

Police identified the man, Thomas Albert Tarrants III, as a prime suspect in the bombings, burnings, and shootings that have occurred in the Meridian and Jackson area in the past eight months.

Officers said the capture of Mr. Tarrants in the act of trying to bomb the house in Meridian was the first real break they have had in the long federal, state, and local investigation of the violence.

"I really don't know the motive," the slender Mrs. Byrd says. "My husband was affiliated" [with the civil-rights movement]. Her voice rises. "But I can tell anyone I've never been to a [civil-rights] meeting in my life. Never."

But persons familiar with the case are positive the bombing was in retaliation for her husband's civil-rights activitiy. At the time of his passing in mid-April of this year he was president of the Florence chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Privately, some state officials and others in a position to know aver that only a few men now are involved in the bombings — perhaps as few as two or three dozen. Further — they say the identities of most are known.

But they add ruefully that knowing who did the bombings, and being able to prove it in court, are two entirely different matters.

In this type of case evidence that will stand up in court lies in one of three categories:

Signed confessions;

Physical evidence;

Or eyewitness testimony.

There have been exceedingly few confessions. The physical evidence—the dynamite or other ingredients of the bombs—is destroyed by the blasts themselves. Because the bombings take place in post-midnight hours there are no witnesses. Hence the difficulty of obtaining confessions.

Solutions sighted

Nonetheless, law-enforcement officials are optimistic that these bombings, including Mrs. Byrd's home, eventually will be solved, and that arrests will be made.

Some of those most concerned by the bombings say sadly that the mass of the white attitudes toward them is indifference. And until that indifference changes to concern, they add, the public climate will exist in which bombings against Negroes or others associated with civil-rights activity will be tolerated by most whites.

Early this year Gov. John Bell Williams spoke out strongly against the bombings. Civil-rights advocates applauded.

No one accuses political or civic leaders of approving the bombings.

Yet some people involved in civil-rights activity in the state say that if political and business leaders were really dedicated to bringing the bombings to an immediate halt, they could exert sufficient pressure on law-enforcement agencies at all levels to do just that.

In any case, the bombing situation in Mississippi today is very much better than it was just half a dozen—or even fewer—years ago.

Two kinds of violence

Then there were two kinds of violence: planned action; and random bombing or shootings at Negro homes, as a violent expression of anti-Negro attitudes. The second kind of violence has tapered drastically; it used to be not infrequent.

And despite the current problems of bringing bombers to justice, significant advances have been made in the last year or two in efforts to arrest and convict the perpetrators of planned violence.

The first major breakthrough occurred last fall in a widely heralded case. Then 10 of 17 men were convicted of the federal charge of violating the civil rights, or conspiring to violate them, of three young civil-rights workers in June, 1964, in Philadelphia, Miss.

They were thought to be the first convictions in Mississippi of illegal acts against civil-rights workers.

Sentences ranged from 2 to 10 years; the 10 men have not yet begun serving them, they are appealing the convictions.

One of the 10 convicted was Sam Bowers Jr., identified by law-enforcement officials as the head of the Ku Klux Klan in Mississippi.

FBI position noted

The 17 men were tried on the federal charge because the state did not prosecute them for murder, a state charge. The state said it could not because the FBI would not turn over its evidence.

The FBI was known to take the position that since some local law-enforcement officials were among those indicted, turning over the evidence to the state would mean giving the defendants access to all prosecution evidence including the identities of informers.

The second major breakthrough came shortly after the conviction in the Philadelphia case. In the night-time fire bombing of civil-rights leader Vernon Dahmer's home, Cecil Sessum became the first white man to be convicted on charges of murdering a civil-rights worker. His appeal was rejected, and he now is serving a life sentence in the Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman, Miss.

Sessum was the first of 16 defendants to be tried on charges of murder or arson or both. Mr. Dahmer was killed in January, 1966.

The second man tried was Mr. Bowers. The result was a hung jury, reported to be deadlocked from the beginning at 11 to 1, for conviction. He is to be retried at a later date, not yet determined.

A third man was about to be tried in the Dahmer case—William Thomas Smith. Charge against him was arson. But before the trial proceeded very far the court received information that the jury had been tampered with, and an arrest was made. The man accused is to be taken before a grand jury on the charge.

It is widely speculated that Mr. Smith will be brought to trial in the near future.

Thirteen other defendants in the Dahmer case have yet to be brought to trial.

Congressional box score
Second session—As of July 4, 1968

● Scheduled
■ In process
★ Completed

	House				Senate						
	Passed House	Passed Senate	Cleared	Enacted	Passed Senate	Passed House	Cleared	Enacted	Final Action	Cloture	Cloture Vote
Anticrime, hand guns	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Antirist, open housing	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Balance of payments	★	★	★	★	■						
Campaign spending	★	★			★	★	★	★			
Central Arizona Project	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	■		
Child health											
Codes of ethics	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		
College assistance	★	★	★	★	★						
Congressional reform					★	★	★	★			
Copyright revision	★	★	★	★	★						
Drug-abuse controls	★	★	●		■						
Employment opportunities	■				★						
Foreign-aid authorization	★	★			★						
Homeownership	★	★	●		★	★	★	★			
Long-gun control	★	★			★	■					
Model-cities funds	★	★	★	★	★						
Poverty funds	★	★	★	★	★						
Redwoods park	★				★	★	★	★			
Rent-supplement funds	★	★	★	★	★						
Scenic rivers	★	★			★	★	★	★			
Tax surcharge	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Truth in lending	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Vocational education	★	●			★						
Wiretapping	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	

Adapted from Congressional Quarterly

★Frauds make poor pay more for goods

Continued from Page 1

closed out the debt with a refund check for $466 and delivered a truckload of new furniture and appliances, in the interest of "goodwill."

Meanwhile the district attorney dropped assault charges against the Gallmans.

And the Sullivans received from their discount company full reimbursement of the $730 they had paid on the "courtesy car."

How can such swindles occur?

Lack of infformation cited

Basically, CEPA officials explain, because the poor and elderly don't have the information that is available to many other segments of the population and because, of necessity, they make many of their purchases from "schlock merchants." The latter are neighborhood dealers who extend credit but for a price.

Lacking the credit rating required by department stores and other leading downtown merchants, Negroes and other poor families rely on high-credit shops and door-to-door salesmen for many necessities, as well as some impulse luxuries.

The dealer has the purchaser sign a judgment note, sometimes blank. Finance charges often bring the total obligation to twice the quoted price. The note is then sold to a finance company. If a payment is missed, the finance company can avail itself of a Pennsylvania law which permits property seizure, on the strength of a line in the installment contract which waives the right to a court hearing in case of default.

Several hundred homes are sold at sheriff's sales each month in City Hall, most of them arising from consumer debts. At times the obligation is less than $500.

What can be done to remedy the situation?

Picketing called useful

CEPA's Max Weiner believes his organization's use of the picket line is a powerful weapon for righting some of the wrongs and, hopefully, for wiping out conditions that make fraud possible. Education and economic pressure are part of the group's approach to the problem, in addition to legal assistance. But he looks also to the formation of a national consumer organization.

Aid to the poor is supplied too by this city's Community Legal Services, Inc., an anti-poverty agency. About 20 percent of its activity (some 75 cases a week) is in the area of consumer fraud. Complaints are lodged at CLS's 12 neighborhood offices. Lawyers there attempt to negotiate settlements directly. When this cannot be achieved, cases are referred to the central office for litigation action, most of which are won, according to CLS spokesmen.

Strong pressure can be exerted. Against one company alone CLS has managed to have 26 separate debts held in abeyance on the basis of fraud. But the firm is still doing business.

CLS and others active in fraud protection would like to see a strengthening of Pennsylvania laws and broader powers for the state consumer bureau. Two bills currently in the legislative hopper in Harrisburg are designed to fill some of the gaps and extend the bureau's authority.

Legal action sought

A third bill is looked upon by proponents of legislative action as most promising. This is known as the Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law (House Bill 2431). It authorizes the attorney general to prosecute in cases of misrepresentation as to standard or quality of goods or of the advertising of goods or services with the intent not to sell them as advertised.

Other types of deceptive acts and practices, as well as of unfair methods of competition, are also specified in the measure.

In addition provision is made for cancellation of door-to-door sales. If the merchandise involved has a cash sales price of $50 or more, the buyer may void the contract or sale by notifying the seller of this intention within three business days of the sale or delivery, whichever is later, and by holding the merchandise in its original condition for return to the seller. A full refund of any payment is required.

The bill as drawn does not offer the fullest protection against fraudulent practices faced by the inner-city poor.

The consumer legislation subcommittee of the Philadelphia Bar Association has recommended to that body's board of governors specific amendment to broaden HB 2431. Active support by the bar association of legislation in stronger form is expected.

Portland, Ore., club charges city with racial naïveté

By Malcolm Bauer
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

Do the injustices of the ghetto thrive in a city with a small Negro population and no racially restrictive laws?

Yes, say the professional and business members of the City Club of Portland.

The club, one of the city's most prestigious, has just published a stinging, 26,000-word indictment of racial conditions in Portland. It concludes that findings of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders — the Kerner Commission — are applicable to Portland, despite official statements to the contrary.

The report charges the Portland city government with "incredible naïveté" in dealing with grievances "which have festered" and are "unhealthy, dangerous, and in immediate need of solution." It found the city deficient in employment of Negroes in government services.

Mayor Terry Schrunk responded that he had told the committee he did not believe the Kerner Commission report applied to the Portland Police Bureau. He did not mean, he said, that none of the report applied to Portland.

Ratio discussed

The Kerner report lists one minor racial disturbance in Portland in the summer of 1967. It occurred in Portland's Albina section, which has the city's heaviest concentration of Negro residents. Less than 5 percent of Portland's 400,000 population is Negro.

The City Club report took special notice of Portland's relatively small Negro population. It said that this should not be a reason for failure to act to solve "problems of racial justice in Portland." On the contrary, it said, urgent action is required to prevent the problems from growing as population grows.

The City Club membership gave overwhelming approval to the report, including its blanket indictment of the racial climate in Portland.

Subtleties stressed

The report had these critical words for Portlanders generally: "There are myriad clubs, lodges, fraternities, orders, and other private social institutions in the city. We are all too aware that all too many of these groups follow racist policies and practices. There are quota systems, exclusionary clauses, 'blackballs,' and other forms of de facto discrimination."

It added: "Your committee does not believe that any of these organizations approaches the avowed bigotry of a Ku Klux Klan or a White Citizens' Council. Nevertheless, systematic exclusion of a race is considered contrary to human rights and is immoral even though that policy is supported by hypocrisy or indifference, rather than by express views of racial superiority. Such an exclusion serves as a constant reminder of nonacceptance and condescension."

The report then pointed to the consequences of the social exclusiveness of the city's organizations: "Such systematic exclusion is not only insidious, worst of all it is infectious. It infects its members, and its members are often the community leaders—the same men who educate, who provide housing, who employ, who govern."

Recommendations listed

The committee called for a specific investigation of the extent of such fraternal discrimination in Portland.

Among many other recommendations were the following:

- That the model-school program of compensatory education in the Albina's area be expanded, and that "racial isolation" in Portland schools be eliminated.
- That city government immediately review its hiring and promotion policies and practices to correct "racial imbalance."
- That the Oregon Legislature "raise welfare benefits to a level at least compatible with current costs of living."
- That community leadership be given to "a comprehensive housing and rehabilitation program" designed to eliminate ghetto conditions.

Five for gun curb

By the Associated Press

Washington

All five Republican and Democratic presidential candidates support strong gun-control legislation, the Emergency Committee for Gun Control says.

In fact, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, candidate for the Republican nomination, has joined the committee, according to its chairman, former astronaut John H. Glenn Jr.

Mr. Glenn announced that Governor Rockefeller, his GOP rivals, Richard M. Nixon and Harold E. Stassen, and the Democratic contenders, Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and Minnesota Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, each had issued a statement backing the committee's aims.

The committee was formed after the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy during his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

India, Malaysia seek closer ties

By the Associated Press

New Delhi

Indian and Malaysian officials have agreed on a wide-ranging program to strengthen economic, cultural, and defense relations between their nations.

Award goes to Dillon

By the Associated Press

Washington

Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler has awarded the department's highest honor to his Republican predecessor, C. Douglas Dillon.

Mr. Dillon received the Alexander Hamilton Award for his role as chairman of the Treasury's advisory committee on international monetary arrangements. The committee worked to develop the paper-gold agreement signed into law last month by President Johnson.

The new agreement will provide for the creation of new international money—sometimes called paper gold—when and as it is needed to carry on world trade.

New name for new princess

By the Associated Press

Oslo

Miss Sonja Haraldson will be officially known as Crown Princess Sonja of Norway, after she marries Crown Prince Harald Aug. 29, the Foreign Ministry announced.

Pilots warned of turbulence

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Federal Aviation Administration has warned aircraft pilots that they may expect to encounter dangerous but invisible turbulence up to 20 miles from severe storms along their course.

The distance of severe turbulence from the edge of a storm decreases to about 10 miles in the case of weaker storms with indefinite radar echo boundaries, the FAA said in an advisory circular based on a study of Oklahoma-type thunderstorms from 1964 through 1967.

William F. McKee, FAA director, is studying a recommendation submitted by the National Transportation Safety Board that airline and air-taxi pilots be prohibited from using airborne radar as a guide to steer their way through storm areas.

The safety board said that as a result of fatal airline crashes in areas of forecast storms and turbulence, it is concerned lest some pilots become too confident and try to employ airborne radar to feel their way through storm sectors that should be avoided altogether.

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Czechs face reform fight

By Eric Bourne

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

It looks as if it will be a long, hot summer here. Not only because of the weather forecasts which see no break in the present spell of sweltering heat but also because of the intense political temperature.

A three-way battle is in progress:

Party leader Alexander Dubcek and his liberal, middle-of-the-road associates in the party's top leadership; the progressives, who fear the liberalization process is slowing down; and the conservatives, who realize that this is probably the last chance they have to thwart the liberals from consolidating their power in the September Communist Party congress.

Currently, preparatory meetings at district and regional levels to elect delegates to the September congress are in full swing. They will be over in a few weeks and it is expected that the results of the battle at these primaries will virtually determine the final political results of the congress itself.

Summer lull

It was awarenes of this and of the risks of letting there be too deep a summer lull that promoted the recent declaration which 70 of the country's leading intellectuals and best-known personalities signed to pressure the liberal leadership to keep the reform pot boiling.

Its effects proved more successful than its signatories could have anticipated.

Their main intent was to prod their reform leaders and to rouse public opinion to ensure a continual renewal throughout public life—not only in the top layers of the party and government but right down to the grass levels where many of the conservatives are manifestly holding their ground.

One of the conservatives — a backwoodsman from Slovakia—rose in Parliament to denounce the declaration as a call to counterrevolution. The party leaders' own reactions were hasty and panicky. They acknowledged the signatories' good intent but charged them with running contrary to the spirit of the constitutional orderly reforms outlined in the party's own Action Program.

Legislation cited

The leadership denied criticisms that democratization had been allowed to slow down and pointed to legislation just passed through Parliament which will rehabilitate the political victims of the Stalinist-Novotny period and guarantee freedom of the press.

Not Mr. Dubcek himself but one of his most popular aides in the early reform period has recently come under criticism from the progressive left for apparent departures from earlier declarations of faith. Dissatisfaction on this score has been building up for some weeks.

There have been increasingly recurrent signs that a conservative underground is at work. Anonymous, anti-reform leaflets have appeared in Prague and elsewhere. One leaflet—unpleasantly anti-Semitic—accused four prominent reformers by name of plotting a return to capitalism. It was reported by Rude Pravo, the party newspaper, June 5.

One Central Committee secretary—and old-guardist—is known to have reacted to the 2,000-word manifesto by sending wires to party branches throughout the country alerting them to a threat of counterrevolution.

Military rumors

Not only the progressives were concerned. Ordinary Czechoslovaks began to ask if a comeback by the far right was in the offing. Nervousness was increased by a maze of rumor—of little substance—about the Warsaw Pact military maneuvers just concluded in Bohemia and Slovakia.

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(Continued)

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Cultural area. We'll miss our gracious home, but are moving to New Hampshire. If you like cool comfort in summer, shady porches, fruit trees, evergreens, maples, views of wide fields and Berkshire hills from picture windows—you might like to buy our house with 2 acres. 6 rms. Include 3 bedrms., spacious liv-din. rm. with fireplace, bath, full bsmt., 2-car gar. Easily accessible but completely private. Oil heat; town water; lake privileges. $42,500. Call 435-9183 or write Box D-49, One Norway St., Boston, Mass. 02115.

WHITMAN, MASS.—RANCH WITH ONE ACRE OF LAND—New gas heat, 2 bdr., enclosed porch, garage, patio, garden, landscaped, nr. transp., school and church. Tel. 617-447-4956.

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CLEARWATER, FLA.—Central 4-rm. home, 2 bdrms., CB Constr., $11,500. Smith, 69 Soundview Ave., Norwalk, Conn. Tel. (203) 838-2109.

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The "Right Firm" with the "Right Properties"
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RENTALS

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

N.Y.C., EASTSIDE—Large 3½ rms., a/c, decorator apt. Available sublet late July to February. Phone OR 9-1516 (N.Y.C.) before 9, after 5.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Apt. in Codman Sq. or Ashmont, Dorchester, Mass. Nr. trans., by retired school teacher. 262-6281, (Boston).

WRITER and WIFE, mature, seek 3-4 room apart. Queens, N.Y.C., preferably Flushing-Jackson Hts. area. (212) TW 8-3850.

HOUSES TO LET

CAMDEN, MAINE
Charming yr. round house with deck. Ideal for couple, avail. yrly. or monthly. Contact: Mrs. I. E. Spalding, 12 Plain Road, Wayland, Mass. 01778.

FIVE LARGE ROOMS, 2 bedrooms, ample close space, just repainted. Central cooling and heating. 2 miles from Patterson, 136 Lemon Avenue, Patterson, Calif. 95363.

HOUSES FURNISHED

WYCKOFF, N. J.
Now to September, near Ridgewood, shopping, bus. $180 month, plus utilities. Couple or single. 90 Linden Street, (201) TW 1-0708.

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PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE. Air-cond., furn. Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat., Mid-Manhattan, Box Y-11, 588 5th Ave., N.Y., N.Y.

OFFICES WANTED

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, N. Y. C. Part time or full time. Box #D-12, 588 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

EMPLOYMENT

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COMPANION to assist partially disabled young man in 30's driving to and from his business daily in Bronx. Additional employment at same office. Room and Board included. Box H-2, 588 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036.

CUSTODIAN—Position open at First Church of Christ, Scientist, Pittsburgh, for qualified custodian beginning late August. Submit qualifications and request for interview to Clerk, 635 Clyde Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

STAFF NURSE
B.A. or Tenacre Graduate
(Can be a Practical Nurse)
For service in the lovely country atmosphere of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PLEASANT VIEW HOME
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A wonderful opportunity to serve, and enjoy the beauties of New Hampshire. Up-to-date salary scales and fringe benefits, plus comfortable living quarters.
Reply to:
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The Leaves — Immediate openings. Excellent opportunities in new, modern, air-conditioned sanatorium. Suburban Dallas. Good salary. The Leaves, Inc., 1230 W. Spring Valley Road, Richardson, Texas. 75080. Telephone 1/214 231-4666.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE GRADUATE NURSES
Also PRACTICAL NURSES
Excellent salary. Contact Supt. of Nurses, Mrs. Gladys Allen, or Business Manager.
GREAT OAKS, INC.
115 East 83rd, Kansas City, Mo. EM 3-2900

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION
For retired school teacher, Brockton, Mass. With references. Pleasant living accommodations. Write Box D-31, One Norway St., Boston, Mass. 02115.

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Learn Swbd Relief, Fee Paid
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POSITION OPEN FOR REGULAR ORGANIST
Also substitute soloist and organist. Write Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 286 Main St., Hingham, Mass. 02043 for audition.

SOLOIST AND SUBSTITUTES for Christian Science Church, 10 miles north of Boston. Write Box D-34, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115.

ADVERTISERS → Look for response

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For interesting project in Boston area. Supervisory experience and registration desirable. Submit complete résumé to
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Residential suburban Public School system has openings in Elementary grades, High School vacancies in Physics, Social Studies-coaching combination.
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IMPORT Export oppor., profitable worldwide, mail-order business from home, without capital, or travel abroad. We ship proven plan, for no risk examination. Experience unnecessary. Free details, Mellinger, Dept. B-1207, Los Angeles 90025.

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BOSTON, MASS.—Nr. The Mother Church. Large, light room with closets, for mature woman. Elevator bldg. Transients welcome. 536-8539 (after 6:30 P.M.)

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BOSTON, MASS.
Classes or visit. Clean, quiet, community kitchen, garden. 3 min. walk to The Mother Church. Harold Plummer, 44 St. Stephens. (617) CO 7-4522.

BOSTON, MASS. Rooms in quiet atmosphere, nr. The Mother Church. Telephone 267-8274. Mrs. Clarence Scott. 47 St. Stephen St., Boston, Mass. 02115.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.—Shops, offices, apartments opp. The Principia. Ideal opportunity for Principia parents wishing to locate in St. Louis. Mason Woods Village. 13420 Clayton Rd. (314) WE 4-8076.

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FLORIDA IN SUMMER! YES!
Cottages on the white, sandy beaches of the Gulf of Mexico where trade winds cool you and adventure awaits you. Rates $35.00 a week for 2
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Tropical landscaping, heated pool. All rooms: Telephones, air cond., elec. heat, TV. Map of town and rate information upon request. 25 TAMIAMI TRAIL. SO. Zip 33940. Tel Midway 3-5129.

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Bob and Betty Knapp . No. Conway, N. H.

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Nantucket, Mass.
Attractive turn-of-the-18th-century residence, a comfortable home base for young and old, lovers and discoverers of Nantucket. Eleven clean, cheery guest rooms, private baths. 5 minutes to beaches, sailing, galleries, whale watching, antiques, tennis. Rates $9-$12 daily per person, lower after Sept. 15. Open all year. Under new personalized management. 37 India St., tel. 617-228-9043.

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On the Ocean at Nubble Point
Cottage, Apt., Rooms
Accom. 1-4 Guests
Preseason, seasonal rates on request
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Damariscotta, Maine 04543
Three housekeeping cottages, offering privacy, beautiful views of Damariscotta River, swimming, boating, striper fishing, seats to watch clams to dig. One suite with fireplace and right housekeeping facilities and one single room in wing of main house.
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Lake Rescue, Ludlow, Vermont. Horses, swim, boat, hike, fish, relax in mountain and lake region on 240 acres. Informal, friendly farmhouse. By day or $65 weekly. A.P. Open all year. Brochure or telephone 802-228-3751 for reservations. M. Johnston, RFD 1, Ludlow, Vt. 05149.

HILLSIDE INN, Newfound Lake
Quiet, restful inn. Air-conditioning, family cottages. Excellent sailing, water skiing, bathing and tennis. Contact Mr. Douglas L. Robertson, Sr. East Hebron, N. H. 03264. Tel. 603-744-2413 or 603-744-8822.

OYSTER SHELL MOTOR COURT
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On business Route 1. Quiet location—Near restaurants. Tel. 563-3747.

THE ISLAND REEP — GUEST HOUSE
20 N. Water St., Nantucket, Mass.
For Res. Call: Mrs. Davis, 516 MO 1-7264; after June 8th, call: 617 228-2156.

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WEST HARWICH, CAPE COD, pleasant double or single room, nice home. Cora Bradley, Tel. 432-1499.

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
BUREAU OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Bureau of Building Construction for Mass. State Project No. V67-2, Contract No. 1 New Elevators for Williams House & Dorm. Bldg. Soldiers Home, Chelsea. In general the project includes: New Elevator shaft and elevator for the Williams House, new elevator in existing shaft in Dormitory Bldg. and miscellaneous repairs to other existing elevators in Quigley Memorial Building.

All bids will be received at the office of the Bureau of Building Construction, Room 2109, twenty first floor, State Office Building, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass. no later than the time and date specified below and be publicly opened and read aloud in Room 2107. Any bid received after the time and date specified will not be considered.

Sealed bids for the General Contract submitted on a form furnished by the Awarding Authority will be received not later than 2:00 P.M., Eastern Standard Time or Eastern Daylight Time, whichever is in effect in the Commonwealth on August 16, 1968.

Each general bid proposal must be secured by an accompanying deposit of $7200.00 in cash or certified or treasurer's or cashier's check issued by a responsible bank or trust company payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Sealed bids for Filed Sub-Bids submitted on a form furnished by the Awarding Authority will be received not later than 12:00 Noon, Eastern Standard Time, or Eastern Daylight Time, whichever is in effect in the Commonwealth on August 9, 1968.

Each sub-bid for the trade specified must be accompanied by a bid deposit in cash or certified or treasurer's or cashier's check issued by a responsible bank or trust company payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the amount specified for the respective sub-trades.

SECTION	SUB-TRADE	BID DEPOSITS
5	Masonry	$ 500.00
6	Roofing and Flashing	200.00
14	Furring, Lathing and Plastering	100.00
24	Heating and Ventilating	200.00
25	Electric Work	700.00
26	Elevators	5,000.00

All bids for this project are subject to the provisions of Mass. G. L., Chapter 30, Section 39M and Chapter 149, Section 44A to 44L, inclusive. Attention is directed to the minimum wage rates to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Mass. G. L., Chapter 149, Section 26, to 27D, inclusive. The awarding Authority reserves the right to waive any informalities in or to reject any and all bids if it be in the public interest so to do.

The contract time commences immediately from the date that the executed copy of the contract is mailed to the contractor, or within such other period as the Bureau shall authorize in writing. The work shall be completed on or before 232 calendar days from said date. In case the work embraced in this contract shall not have been completed due to the failure of the contractor to complete the work or any part of the work within the time specified, the Bureau shall recover said sum or sums of money, equal to the cost of engineering, inspection of work, and any additional and other expenses incurred, from the contractor, from the surety or from both. The amount of these deductions shall be assessed as liquidated damages, and are not to be considered as penalties."

The bidding documents may be examined at the office of the Bureau of Building Construction and copies obtained by depositing a certified, treasurer's or cashier's check in the sum of $20.00 payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Refund will be made to those returning the documents in satisfactory condition on or before September 30, 1968, otherwise the deposit shall be the property of the Commonwealth. The documents may also be seen but not removed or taken out from the F. W. Dodge Co., 842 Park Sq. Building, Boston (projects in Worcester County and West thereof also at F. W. Dodge, 181 Park Avenue, West Springfield), Gainey's Construction Newsletter, 160 State Street, Boston, Master Builders Association, 29 Kingston Street, Boston, the designers office, James H. Ballou, 125 Derby St., Salem, Mass., and the Administration Building office at the Institution.

BUREAU OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
By: HORACE M. CHASE, Director

July 9, 1968

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
PROPOSALS

Sealed proposals for the following projects will be received at Room 427, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Massachusetts, until the dates and times stated below and at that place and time publicly opened and read:

	P.V.	P. & S.	P. Guar.
TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1968 at 2:00 P.M.			
PEABODY: Reconstruction of Bridge over Boston & Maine Railroad on Andover St. (Rte. 114)	0.46	$ 5.	$ 1,400.
TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1968 at 2:00 P.M.			
FOXBOROUGH: I-95-1(34)12 Landscape Work on Interstate Route 95	1.13	5.	3,000.
GLOUCESTER: U-331(14) Highway Lighting Systems Route 128 (Grant Circle and Blackburn Circle)	0.27	5.	800.

Contractors intending to bid on any project must first obtain Form R-109 "Request for Proposal Forms" (for Determination of Contractor's Qualification) from the Contract Engineer, Room 1010A at the above address, which Form must be completed and submitted to the Contract Engineer for approval. Upon approval and payment of the required amount the prospective bidder shall be entitled to receive an officially numbered Proposal Book containing specifications along with a set of plans for the project. Payment for these shall be by cash, bank check, certified check or money order, drawn to the order of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, which payment will be refunded in accordance with the terms in the "Notice to Contractors" contained in the Proposal Book. Plans on display and complete information available at the Boston Office, the Northampton, Worcester and Taunton District Offices, and at the Office of each other District wherein the project is located.

EDWARD J. RIBBS, Commissioner of Public Works.

July 9, 1968

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EDWARD J. RIBBS, Commissioner of Public Works.

July 9, 1968

SUMMER RENTALS

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME. Cottage, ocean front, magnificent coastal scenery, 4 bedrms., elec. kit., bath, spacious liv. rm., 2 fireplaces, pvt. area, 6 mi. from town. New 11th Ave. 17. Ethelyn P. Giles, Realtor. 207-633-4350.

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Baltimore	PL 2-6818
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Seattle	WE 7-5412
Denver	399-1720
Okla. City	CE 9-7119
St. Louis	GA 1-4434
Detroit	KE 5-2944
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Flags Also Make Welcome Gifts
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18th CENT GLASS, PORCELAIN
OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE
Lenning
61 GEORGE ST., LONDON, W.1
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Full and worthwhile range. Suitable for the Home and Industrial Use. Sole Agent for leading NEW carpet proved to be stain-proof—the famous
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CSM TO, Africa Hse., 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

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Delightful furnished flat to let from August. 16 gns. Married couple with child or 2 or 4 sharers.
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"HUBBUB": *Woodcut by Wassily Kandinsky (from "Verses without Words")*

Is time a two-way street?

Is time a two-way street? Is time travel possible? Shall we soon be able to visit yesterday and tomorrow? Place your tick against YES or NO. Unfortunately it's not quite as easy as that; but there's nothing to be lost by having a try.

Sam Moskowitz has long ago earned himself the title of Historian Laureate of Science Fiction. His books "Explorers of the Infinite," "Seekers of Tomorrow," "Masterpieces of Science Fiction," and "Modern Masterpieces of Science Fiction" have already built up a comprehensive Who's Who and What's What in this field. Last month he added a fifth volume to his shelf: "Science Fiction by Gaslight."

* * *

This book, from The World Publishing Company, Cleveland and New York, describes itself as "A History and Anthology of Science Fiction in the Popular Magazines, 1891-1911"; and its body consists of perceptively chosen selections of science fiction from the famous monthlies of that period. The selection is preceded by a comprehensive study, in which the compiler discusses the contribution made by these magazines to the popularizing of science fiction and the contribution made by science fiction to the popularizing of these magazines.

During the past year or two there have been few more widely watched television series than "Time Tunnel" and "Star Trek." Although the latter is primarily concerned with galactic journeys, its spaceship Enterprise and crew occasionally stumble into a time field which projects them into time travel, into a decade or century other than their own. Mr. Moskowitz's introductory study to his new book contains an interesting note on the impact made by the idea of time travel when it first hit the popular magazines in the form of "The Time Machine" by H. G. Wells.

This story, "The Time Machine," is the direct ancestor of "Time Tunnel," the time-travel episodes in "Star Trek," and all the mushrooming tales of time travel to be found in current paperback and hardback science fiction.

"The Time Machine" appeared serialized in "The New Review" in five installments running January through May, 1895. This was the very year in which discovery of the X-ray marked the beginning of what the distinguished science writer Arthur C. Clarke has called the greatest revolution in the whole history of the physical sciences. The story's first impact was literary; it received critical acclaim from the most exacting general reviewers of the day. But reviewers and readers hardly noticed something much more important: that, as a result of this story, from those first few months of 1895, time, and men's way of looking at time, would never be the same again.

Take a representative list of the 60 or 70 most notable scientific and technological inventions of the modern scientific revolution. You will find that about half of these were expected and were being sought after; the remainder came by serendipity. They were stumbled on by their inventors. They had cast no technological shadow ahead of themselves; they were just suddenly there. These unheralded inventions include the X-ray, the laser, the transistor, and — in a literary fashion — time travel.

* * *

And now comes the 64-light-year question. Is time travel just a literary diversion, a vehicle for fantasy, poetry, satire? Or is it really twin to the X-ray? To be compared to the laser and the transistor? Is it solid and for real? Is there hard evidence that it's on its way?

In certain subnuclear experiments minimal evidence has emerged that time's arrow, time's direction, may sometimes be reversed — in other words, that past and future may be made interchangeable. But this evidence is so small that most people who have confidence in the future of time travel are prepared to write it off. Remembering instead how many inventions have come without any preceding technological pointers, they are happy to expect that time travel too may come in this way and to support their expectation by reason rather than evidence. So let's glance briefly at this other approach to the problem.

* * *

Before prehistoric men discovered fire and its warmth, they kept close to the equator. It would have been true to say of that period that only east-west and west-east travel were practicable. With fire to help them, men learned to leave the tropical regions and travel north and south. Now two dimensions were open to them. Then the diving bell and the airplane were invented; they could travel up and down. Three dimensions were open to them. What more reasonable than that the next step will be men's discovery of means by which they can travel backward and forward, so opening up to themselves the fourth dimension of the time-space continuum in which they live?

And here's another significant point. We have not only learned to travel up and down; we have learned that up and down are relative. We know that people on the other side of the globe aren't standing upside down. And we've become entirely accustomed to the idea that, when our astronauts reach the moon, they won't look down at the earth but up at it; somewhere between earth and moon up and down will have changed over. Up and down are not, in fact, absolutes, but functions of gravity.

It may well be the same with time travel. It may be that we find time travel hard to imagine, only because we think of past and future as absolutes, just as we used to think of up and down as absolutes. But suppose that we find past and future are relative, functions of some as yet undiscovered temporal form of gravity. Then it will be just as natural to travel backward and forward in time as it now is to sail around the world without finding ourselves standing on our heads.

* * *

Some may be troubled because they think time travel will upset orderly procedures. Certainly it needn't. The fact that up and down are relative in a round-the-world trip or on an earth-to-moon flight doesn't mean that, if I jump off the table, I don't land on the ground; for all everyday small-scale purposes, up and down remain up and down. So it will be with time. We may be able to voyage round the centuries and millennia, into the past and future; but lunch will still follow breakfast, and supper will follow lunch. The world will still be a cosy place with our clocks and watches continuing to run clockwise.

We can't be certain about time travel; but it seems to me that reason makes a good case for us to expect that it's awaiting us, perhaps not too far around the corner. In the meanwhile we have books and stories and TV series, "The Time Machine" and all its descendants, preparing our thought for the day of discovery. Perhaps Mr. Moskowitz will assist further by making his next book a detailed study of the literature of time travel.

PETER J. HENNIKER-HEATON

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Thundershower country

On the mountains lie shadows
more than sunlight, thickening;
and the voice of a meadowlark
telling young to hush
comes strongly up the valley.

Behind the peaks, not stronger
than the grumble of a glacier
stooping
to drop blue ice at a lake's edge,
comes an echoed roll of thunder.

Great raindrops fall hard,
run with the wind in a cool gust
along the creek and up a hillside—
run with the sound of wild elk
passing—
and are gone.

Bruised by the swift wet hoofs,
the wild rose answers with scent
of leaves and blossoms
pungent in hedge and meadow
while up into clearing sky move
the voices
of young larks circling.

FRANCES HALL

Kandinsky's "Poems" or "Verses without Words" were woodcuts in series done in the early years of the 20th century, between 1900 and 1907. Those shown on this page, dated 1904, are printed in black.

Eventually, Kandinsky worked in the abstract, but when he produced these woodcuts he was still seeking a way of self-expression. Intoxicated by nature, captivated by the sinuous lines of the Jugendstil, or Art Nouveau, fond of fairy tales, and mystically inclined by reason of his Russian background, he began his art career with a lengthy series of woodcuts, these "Verses without Words." Some of them he repeated in color prints.

"Hubbub," titled "Arrival of the Merchants" in Bernard Meyers' concise book, "The German Expressionists" (Praeger), came from Kandinsky's Russian travels and his love of the folk stories of medieval Russia. It sets the scene for market day outside the palace walls; banners fly, the crowd assembles, and over them the domes and cupolas of Moscow look down.

"The Rhine" and "Night" are in the same romantic vein, yet in these two pieces there is a reciprocity of dark and light that would develop later into pure abstraction. When we remember that he was one of the founders of the Blaue Reiter group, and author of a book, "The Art of Spiritual Harmony," such items offer an interesting sidelight on the temperament of the artist.

These woodcuts are in the collection of The Museum of Modern Art, New York City.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

"THE RHINE": *Woodcut by Wassily Kandinsky*

The rise of science fiction

During 1865, when Jules Verne's *De la terre à la lune* appeared, at least six other "space" books were published; but Verne's novel, and its sequel *Autour de la lune*, were masterpieces. It does not matter that the acceleration of Verne's aluminum projectile, shot towards the moon from a giant cannon, would have flattened his travellers into a thin film. The point is that within the terms of the romantic novel Verne had worked out a plausible hypothesis, in fascinating detail. Moreover, for the first time he had treated the scientist as a hero. He chose a cannon to propel his characters because the bullet was by far the fastest thing in Victorian life. But in so doing he had clearly recognized the application of Newton's laws to space flight — that the problem of reaching the moon was (as it still is) one of obtaining sufficient velocity. Verne's novels breathe the new self-confidence of the nineteenth century scientist.

After Verne there were few science fiction books worthy of notice. Lasswitz's *Auf zwei Planeten* of 1897 introduced a space ship, held up by anti-gravity and moved about by rocket thrusts. Around the turn of the century H. G. Wells' books employed cannon for interplanetary flight as well as "Cavorite," again an anti-gravity device. But after, Wells' science fiction fell into decline, for science by this time had gone far beyond it. — From "A History of Rockets and Space," by Courtlandt Canby. Copyright, 1962, 1964, Editions Rencontre and Erik Nitsche International. Published by Prentice-Hall International, Inc., London. Hawthorne Books, Inc., New York.

One race

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At times of racial disturbance all who long to help can turn to God for guidance both in forming right human attitudes and in spiritually evaluating the situation.

The prophet Isaiah wrote, "Ask me of things to come concerning my sons, and concerning the work of my hands command ye me" (Isaiah 45:11). The first chapter of Genesis describes creation as the revelation of divine reality, of the perfect creation that always has existed. It presents man as the eternal spiritual image of God, who has given him dominion over all the earth.

The second chapter presents an allegorical account of the creation of a material mortal called Adam, a mythical opposite of the real man already created by divine Spirit to express the divine perfection. This allegory describes the weakness, greed, disobedience, and fear of Adam and Eve, and later chapters tell of the hatreds, jealousies, and sensuality of their descendants down to the three sons of Noah. From them — Shem, Ham, and Japheth — all the different races are supposedly descended.

* * *

Which account are we to believe? A deep study of the remainder of the Bible proves that the spiritual account of creation is the true one. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Man reflects God; *mankind* represents the Adamic race, and is a human, not a divine, creation" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 525).

It is through really understanding this divine creation and our ability and right to bring it to light now, to express and enjoy it, that we can help solve today's difficult racial problems. Such struggles, with their agonies and anxieties, are based on the belief in the Adamic inheritance and are, in fact, part of this belief, or dream, of life in matter. They are no part of the divine creation, no part of reality.

* * *

Efforts to unite mankind by the fraternization of various races including those of opposite human ideals cannot wholly succeed without the basic realization that God, infinite Spirit, is the Father of man. Acknowledging this, we can more easily perceive the brotherhood of man that already is established in God and begin to demonstrate it. We can unite in the achievement of a higher goal than is at present being sought, the goal of proving man's likeness to God. In the kingdom of God all creation is already at the standpoint of perfection, but to let His kingdom come on earth, all men, whatever the color of their skins, must reflect the goodness of Spirit in thought and deed. All can help each other and support every effort in this direction.

The Bible tells us that God is not only Spirit but Truth and Love. It also implies that God is Mind. And because we are in reality God's image, we have the right and power now to express His perfect individuality — the unselfishness of Love, the intelligence of Mind, the integrity of Truth, and the purity of Spirit. These rights can never be taken from one, regardless of his nationality, race, or color. The right to be Godlike is higher than any human right, and when exercised faithfully, it will open doors of opportunity wide and ensure human rights.

* * *

The notion that violence can free, that hatred can conquer, will be rejected by the truly intelligent who have proved for themselves the incomparable power and strength of unselfed love, integrity, and nobility. The one who uses these spiritual weapons can achieve all good for his race and win for himself respect and justice, in fact, all that the Father's plan for him includes. Such a one, seeing himself and others in their true nature and lovableness, will find this spirit reflected back to him in kindly affection, esteem, and support. Revelation 3 contains this promise: "Behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it" (verse 8).

Let us overcome the belief that man is a mortal subject to race hatred, injustice, and limited opportunity, for this false, material sense of existence is the basic fetter that must be broken.

Let us pray to behold and help bring to light the one race of Love's creating, wherein there is no conflict and no cause for conflict, wherein the love of God enfolds and blesses all.

"NIGHT": *Woodcut by Wassily Kandinsky*

What a novel should be

We ought not to be too narrow in our view of what a novel should be. Cervantes and his followers, with their long, loose, comic-pathetic chronicles of adventures on the road, in inns and inn-bedrooms, represent only part of the tale. There was romance as well as adventure to bring into the novel (the prototype of the romantic heroine is probably to be found in Dido, Queen of Carthage, who makes a brief but tragic appearance in the fourth book of Virgil's *Aeneid;* there was allegory and fable. Already in the eighteenth century it is evident that the novel — which can be a collection of letters, as in Rousseau, Smollett, and Richardson, or a philosophical fable, like Voltaire's *Candide* or Dr. Johnson's *Rasselas* or Beckford's *Vathek,* or a big mad joke, like Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*—is becoming difficult to define. The nineteenth century knew a kind of massive stability, with the complicated long, but plain moral story-telling of George Eliot, Dickens, Thackery, Trollope, but the twentieth century has reacted violently against the great tradition. The period we're concerned with in this book—the twenty years since the Second World War—has produced more novels than any corresponding period in history — but no age has found it more difficult to define exactly what a novel is.

The term "novel" has, in fact, come to mean any imaginative prose composition long enough to be stitched rather than stapled (a book and not a pamphlet), but Philip Toynbee and Eric Linklater have recently reminded us that a novel need not be in prose. If we lay down other conditions—the need for a plot, dialogue, characters—we shall find our rules transgressed at once by practitioners of the "anti-novel." Vladimir Nabokov's *Pale Fire* is in the form of a long poem with notes; Michel Butor is prepared to write a novel that looks like a short encyclopaedia; Alain Robbe-Grillet seems more interested in objects than in people. We can easily convey our meaning without dialogue—through letters or interior monologue, for instance.—From "The Novel Now," by Anthony Burgess. Copyright, 1967, by Anthony Burgess. W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., New York. Faber & Faber, Ltd., London.

An offering of uncles

Of Jacob, whose shadow
on the white wall I loved,
the way it moved, a silent boulder,

and Henry, his paper cuffs
and lines on his brow
from the eyeshade, one who
washed his hands
with little, fierce scrubs . . .

but chiefly I offer Herman,
whose red face glowed
like a rose when he sang,
who let us glue to his telescope

while he told of a fire-spoked,
rimless Wheel
and all the sailing antlers of
heaven.

CHARLES FARBER

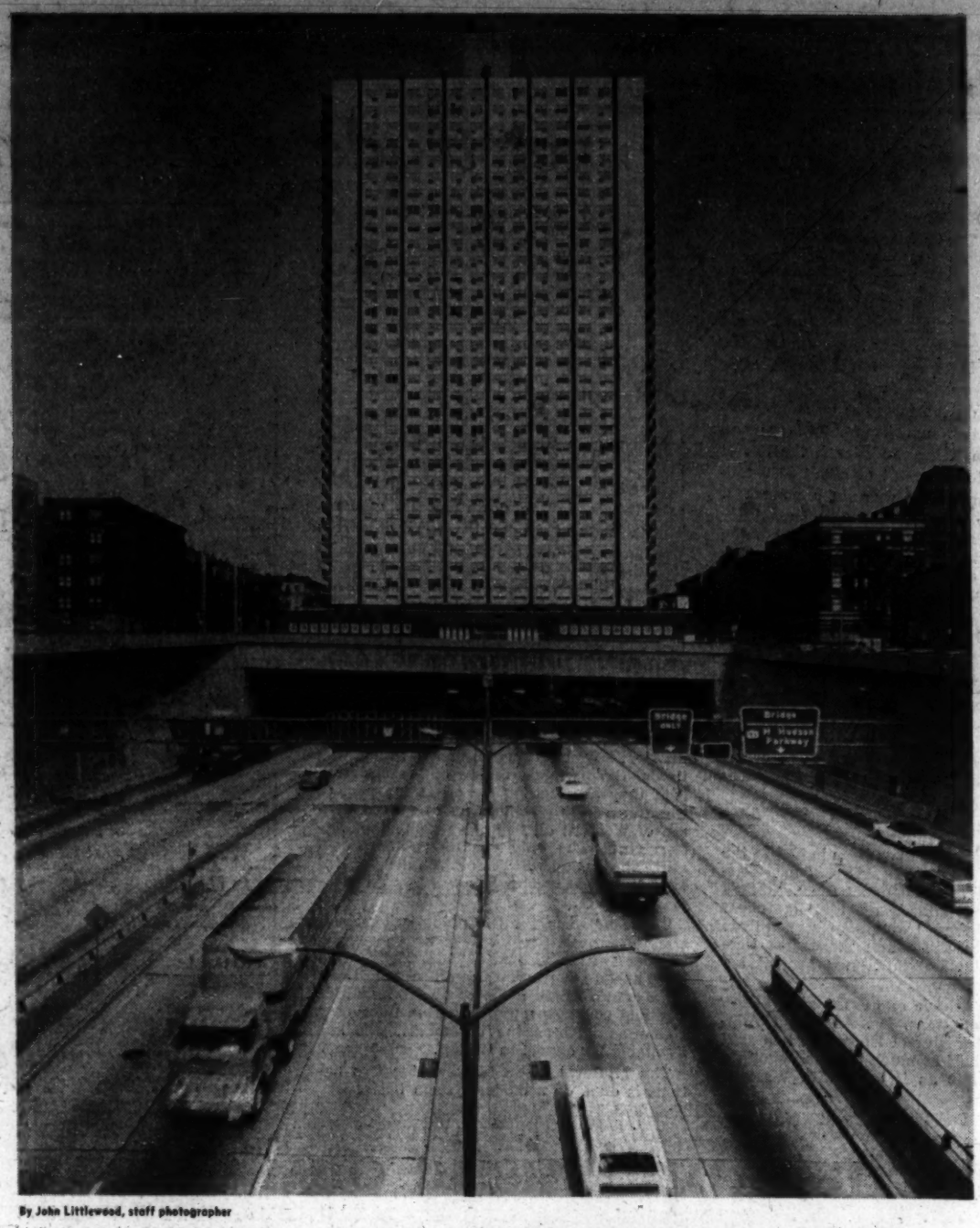
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section
Tuesday, July 9, 1968

A freeway right under you

As freeways slash through urban areas, many people lose their homes. In an attempt to recoup some of these housing losses, urban planners have turned to air rights — apartment houses that straddle the freeways. The results have not been totally successful.

By Lyn Shepard
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor



By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Town houses and apartments are rising over freeways. But often the noise and fumes from the traffic that roars underneath pose a real problem—as residents of this apartment house near the George Washington Bridge in New York have discovered. And rents keep going up. The economics of freeway air rights is proving a challenge to planner and architect alike.

New York

FROM THE 29TH-FLOOR BALCONY OF their Washington Heights apartment, "semi-retired" piano teacher Abraham Goldfine and his petite wife, Jeanette, behold the marvels of megalopolis.

"On a clear day," Mr. Goldfine tells his visitor, "you can see about 30 miles up the Hudson to the Tappanzee Bridge. It's a fantastic view."

The Goldfines were pioneer tenants in the Wadsworth, one of an unusual complex of four 32-story, aluminum-clad buildings known as the Bridge Apartments, which opened here four years ago.

The striking thing about these buildings is the way they tower over the air rights of a busy freeway—the access lanes to the George Washington Bridge.

Transportation planners think the bridge apartments hold at least a partial answer to the most troubling problem of urban freeways: finding a way to rehouse the families they displace.

To middle-income couples like the Goldfines, the high-rise dwellings present a mix of elegance and annoyance that only New York can offer.

On the one hand, they feel the thrill of upper-story life, the sense of penthouse luxury one finds in a John O'Hara novel, the chance to overlook a vast metropolis—Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, and New Jersey—all for less than $200 a month.

"At night the view is gorgeous," Jeanette Goldfine exclaims. "I love to watch the lines of lights in heavy traffic. It's a majestic sight to behold."

A barely audible hum

Far below "Wadsworth Suite 29-B," however, the cacophony of auto horns and grinding truck motors rumbles and drones as traffic flows to and from New Jersey. But to the Goldfines, the noise is a barely audible hum.

"Does that really bother you?" Mrs. Goldfine asks. "We're used to it, I guess. There isn't any place in New York where you don't hear a murmur."

Directly beneath the Goldfine balcony—some 28 stories below — a fleet of trans-Hudson buses awaits rush hour in the port authority terminal parking lot.

"I've counted 56 of them in all," Mrs. Goldfine notes. "They're like little match boxes, aren't they?"

That many buses idling in an unroofed parking lot might be expected to create a stench of exhaust fumes. But the Goldfines don't complain about that either.

"At first the incinerator downstairs gave off some just obnoxious fumes," Mr. Goldfine admits, "but the Wadsworth was the last building finished. They corrected their mistakes as they went along. This is the showpiece of the four buildings."

Just how much less agreeable the other three structures—the Park, the Audubon, and the St. Nicholas—may be the Goldfines have no way of knowing.

But when the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy visited the Bridge Apartments in mid-June of 1967, he heard complaints from lower-story tenants who said they "don't dare open their windows" because of the noise, dirt, and fumes of the highway beneath them.

Senator Kennedy was sympathetic with the tenants, harsh in his words for the structures' planners.

"The choice of this location for those apartments astride one of the most heavily traveled highways in New York City," he said, "shows a total disregard for environmental factors on the part of our city planners."

'Filing cabinet for people'

Even more cutting a critique appears in Richard J. Whalen's 1965 book, "A City Destroying Itself; An Angry View of New York." The Bridge Apartments are described as "just another housing project, another vertical filing cabinet for people bearing the tag 'middle-income'. . . ."

Nor does Mr. Whalen find the "joint development" idea of the Department of Transportation (housing families over freeway air rights) worth the effort.

"The towers overwhelm every building in the vicinity," he writes. "The project stands separated from the surrounding neighborhoods like a forbidding fortress. At eye level along the sidewalks bordering the project are high black walls with tiny wire-mesh windows — the on-site parking garages — which invite the hostility of the area's older residents in the apartment houses across the street.

"On the roof of each garage, invisible from the street," the critic goes on, "is a sitting area, described as a 'raised loggia,' which assures residents of complete isolation. The 'loggias' are unshaded and empty. Beneath roars a steady flow of bridge traffic. At rush hours and on summer weekend evenings, traffic stalls, and exhaust fumes rise up the sides of the chimney-like towers."

Mr. Whalen quotes "an expert on air pollution" who told him, "I'd order all windows on the highway side of the buildings to be permanently shut."

To which Mrs. Goldfine answers sweetly: "It's so nice here that we wouldn't want to go to the countryside."

Lofty eagle's nest

Perhaps the contented Goldfines wouldn't be as pleased if they weren't housed high above the tumult of the motors. The project manager hinted as much when we talked about tenant complaints.

"We have a good fanning system to remove the fumes," he told me. "It's the noise that most people complain about. And those that do haven't lived in the city. City dwellers are used to it."

For those who aren't, the only answer seems to be a lofty eagle's nest like the Goldfines' apartment.

"You have to live above the 18th story to be free of noise," the manager conceded, "and even then it travels." He said foreigners ("Tahitians and West Indians who aren't used to high rise") complain the most.

The Goldfines haven't gotten to know too many of their neighbors since moving to the Bridge Apartments from a six-story dwelling four years ago. But those they know are prosperous and hard working.

"They're a nice class of people," Mrs. Goldfine explains. "By the time they can pay rent in three figures, they're generally of one mind. Of course, most of the wives work to help pay the rent."

The project manager described rents as "in the moderate range — $113 to $205 a month with utilities." Frequent rental increases keep the tenant turnover high, but the housing demand in New York has formed a waiting list for any vacancies, he said.

"A lot of Columbia University professors live here," Mr. Goldfine observes. "There aren't many children."

"On the lower floors there are some rent-subsidy families," his wife adds. "They're not as well dressed. They don't seem to belong here."

Little economic mix

The Goldfines estimate that their building is racially mixed according to a 60-percent white, 40-percent Negro ratio.

"The black-and-white question is everywhere," Mrs. Goldfine sighs. "You can't run away from it."

Aside from a scattering of rent-supplement families, though, little economic mix has occurred here.

"It's a farce when they say they're going to build for lower-income families," Mr. Goldfine insists. He's not alone in thinking that.

Edgar Ewing, the acting director of the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency, states flatly that multistory, air-rights housing is "no solution for the low-income families who are being displaced."

The Baltimore official maintains that such buildings are too expensive to come under the rental limits set for his city for Federal Housing Administration-insured, low-cost housing.

Mr. Ewing recently pointed out that the 100 Negro homeowners already relocated through his program have done so at an average cost of $3,900 more than the sum they received from the city for their old houses.

I asked architect George D. Brown Jr., whose firm (Brown, Guenther, Battaglia & Galvin) designed the bridge apartments, about the cost squeeze he faced when he accepted the air-rights project.

Mr. Brown pointed out that several years had lapsed between the time that homes in the highway's path were demolished and the date when the Bridge Apartments were conceived. Thus the original homeowners and tenants had long since relocated.

The architects, therefore, set out to design a project with "moderate" rents to make a profit for their client, the Kratter Corporation. No one apparently considered low-income units.

Technical difficulties

"It was the most difficult job we ever faced technically," Mr. Brown recalled. "We had to build a platform 200-feet wide over a six-lane highway. The land cost $1.6 million. And it cost $1 million to build — a total of $2.6 million.

"We were begged to do this job," he said. "We didn't want to do it. We aren't sociologists. And besides that, we were completely locked in. If we didn't give our client 5,000 rooms, he would have lost $1 million.

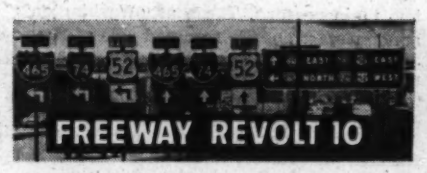
"I wish the project were not as dense (320 families per acre). But we were caught up in these economic factors. Construction costs averaged $250 a room due to the cost of the platform.

"If we had built only two high-rise structures, it would have been desirable; but it wouldn't have worked economically. We could have done a much better job. However, the secret ingredient of design is money—*money!*"

Mr. Brown's firm hopes to learn from its mistakes in the Bridge Apartments. It is now engaged in two air-rights housing projects over New York City schools, aided by state Mitchell-Lama Act funding. Even in these two jobs, though, the architect has misgivings.

"I have my fingers crossed on the whole thing," he says. It may fulfill today's social needs, but in the long range, 40 years from now, what happens when either the school or the apartments become outmoded?"

In the meantime, the Department of Transportation has its eyes on a freeway-air-rights housing project in the District of Columbia—one which it hopes can rehouse low-income displacees.



This project calls for three 10-story structures over the center leg of the Inner Loop Freeway. One-third of the displaced tenants are eligible for relocation in the high-rise structure through rent-suppliment aid.

The remaining families could move into the air-rights complex at rents ranging from $116 a month for a one-bedroom apartment to $177 a month for a four-bedroom, two-bath town house with a private yard (also on the air-rights strip).

Rising rents

Planners dropped designs for five- and six-bedroom town houses (often the layout needed among low-income families) "when it was learned that they could not be developed economically."

Back at "Wadsworth Suite 29-B," Mrs. Goldfine had finally told me of a grievance: rising rents.

"We've been here four years, and we've already paid a $24 increase," she said fuming. "We're now past $190. This really became a luxury apartment. The tenants formed a committee to fight it but to no avail."

"They don't care if you go," her husband reminded her. "They've got that waiting list. They don't woo you to stay."

"Of course, the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages," Mrs. Goldfine said, reflecting again on the Hudson River view.

"We don't know where we would move.

"We don't really want to.

"The view is just magnificent at night. . . ."

Last of 10 articles on urban freeways.

It's those tenants downstairs . . .

Why there was a third Middle East war

. . . . From the bookshelf

Israel and World Politics: Roots of the Third Arab-Israeli War, by Theodore Draper. New York: The Viking Press. $5.75. $2.25 paper.

By Geoffrey Godsell

June saw the first anniversary of the six-day war between Israel and the Arabs—the third Arab-Israeli war as Theodore Draper calls it. His book thus has a certain actuality. Publication probably was planned with that in thought. But what was certainly not planned was the added actuality since given the title—"Israel and World Politics"—by shots from an assassin's gun in Los Angeles.

Yet even without that, Mr. Draper's book is a valuable addition to the literature which last year's hostilities have already produced. In fact, it is as thoughtful, as well-researched, and as readable an analysis of the events immediately preceding the war as has yet appeared.

Mr. Draper fits the pieces intelligently together. The Soviet Union had committed itself to the shaky regime in Syria to a point where the latter's overthrow— either by internal enemies or following humiliation at the hands of Israel—would harm Moscow's self-appointed role as champion and protector of "revolutionary" Arab governments. So the men in the Kremlin sought to provide protection for the Syrian regime through a proxy—President Nasser of the United Arab Republic. To secure the necessary reaction from him—intended to be mobilization and not war—the Soviets had first to raise a scare about the imminence of an Israeli attack on Syria. This they did, and their plan began to work—but then they lost control of it.

In his analysis of Israel's moves during the weeks that led up to the war, Mr. Draper quite rightly points to the influence on Israeli decisions of Israel's experience during and immediately after the Suez war of 1956. What he does not emphasize enough, perhaps, is the influence on President Nasser in 1967 of Egypt's experience in that same conflict.

Eleven years earlier, the United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Nations came to Egypt's rescue because the Israelis were the initiators of hostilities — in the sense of armies crossing frontiers. To this reviewer, it has always seemed that President Nasser was counting on a similar rallying to his side in 1967, provided he could maneuver the Israelis into being the ones to fire the first shots. Even after he had given the Israelis a *casus belli* with his announcement of the closing to them of the Strait of Tiran, this was still apparently his hope—if not his calculation. In any case, it was a risky gamble that went (for him) terribly awry.

So much for Mr. Draper's careful account of the events of 1967. But when it comes to the whole sweep of the 20 preceding years, the record which he presents is gently (if unintentionally) slanted in Israel's favor. He writes that in mid-October of 1948, "the Egyptians again broke the truce and renewed the fighting." But if he reads carefully George Kirk's "The Middle East 1945-1950"—which he himself quotes on another point—he will see that his version of what happened is at least open to challenge.

He quotes Jordan's failure to honor an obligation to grant free access to the Holy Places in Jerusalem without mentioning that the relevant United Nations resolution made this part of a package deal under which Israel would do something about Arab refugees. (The Arabs, of course, always reversed the omission.) He quotes General Burns on the murderous nature of fedayeen activity in the second half of 1955 but makes no reference at all to Israel's raid on Gaza on February 28 of that year, which the same authority described as a "crucial event in this dismal history."

It would be churlish, however, to point to such minor flaws in Mr. Draper's tracing of the "Roots of the Third Arab-Israeli War"—which is the subtitle of his book—without recognizing that he is caught in a dilemma. It is the dilemma of all men of goodwill who want a just solution of the Palestine problem: how to reconcile the right of Israel to exist with the undeniable rights of Palestine's Arabs, who constituted two-thirds of the country's population when the United Nations voted Israel into existence as a state. And until this is somehow done, the outlook will continue bleak indeed.

Industrial agreements signed

Iranian-Soviet trade gathers momentum

By Ahmad Tarokh
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tehran, Iran

The Soviet Union seems determined to make up for the unproductive years of its relations with Iran. In recent months the two nations have signed agreement after agreement.

The latest on the long list of Iranian-Soviet cooperation agreements was signed last month in Tehran. Under it the Soviet Union extended a credit of about $500 million (the exact figure was not announced).

The money is scheduled to be used for several projects including expansion of the Soviet-built steel mill at Isfahan, and construction of a $160 million zinc and lead smelting plant there.

As with other Soviet loans, Iran will repay the credits with a variety of manufactured goods and natural gas. Deliveries of Iranian natural gas are scheduled to begin in 1971. By 1985, $924 million worth of the gas is expected to be pumped to the Soviet Union.

This latest commercial agreement comes hard on the heels of a $110 million credit provided for the purchase of Soviet military equipment.

Moscow hails accords

These agreements have been hailed in the Soviet Union. Radio Moscow said in a Persian language broadcast that the Kremlin's Supreme Soviet (parliament) at its recent meeting discussed Iranian-Soviet relations and lauded the "steadily expanding economic, technical, and cultural bonds" between the two countries.

Iranians, too, have expressed satisfaction with the negotiations. Dr. Ali Naqui Alikhani, Iran's Minister of Economy, has said it takes only half as much time to negotiate with the Soviets as it does with Western trade teams.

Other areas of Iranian Soviet cooperation are:

● Exploration and increased exploitation of lead and zinc deposits in Taft and Anarak near Yezd. Already discovered deposits are considered sufficient for local needs for the next 15 years, and the country's iron-ore deposits are said enough to meet Iran's needs for the next half century.

Railway planned

● Development of the rail system in conjunction with Iran's fourth development plan. The Soviets will help reconstruct the railroad between the Soviet city of Dzhulfa and Tabriz, in the northwest tip of Iran. They will also help develop a rail link from Isfahan to Kerman. This line may eventually link the Soviet Union to Pakistan besides boosting the economies of Iran's southeastern provinces.

● Construction of 24 grain silos in addition to the 11 already being built in provincial capitals. Total storage capacity will be 500,000 tons. The Soviets also have offered to construct six cold-storage units with a capacity of 3,000 tons each.

● Cooperation on oil prospecting and production. Soviet prospectors now are working in the Caspian Sea region of Mazanderan. And they are looking for oil in the part of the area recently relinquished by a consortium of Western oil compnies along the Persian Gulf. The only conditions announced stipulate that oil will be sold at international rates and that the Soviets will pay all prospecting costs.

Trade between the two neighboring countries is expected to increase by more than 200 percent in the next decade. The Soviets have asked the Iranian Government to draw up a comprehensive list of all commodities it would consider importing from the Soviet Union as well as the commodities it has available for export to Russia.

The bilateral trade between the two nations is done on a barter-system basis.

By a staff cartographer

Soviets boost Iran's growth

The Soviet Union is helping Iran's industrial development in many areas. It is expanding the existing steel plant at Isfahan and is building a zinc and lead smelting plant there. It is also developing oil and mining production, reconstructing railroads, and building grain silos in main cities.

Canada lures camera fans westward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Camera-toting tourists in western Canada will find an abundance of wildlife subjects to "shoot" this summer.

Not only are British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba—Canada's four western provinces—rich in animal and birdlife, but national and provincial parks and sanctuaries provide photographers with a chance to snap protected game in surroundings of natural beauty.

For a closeup shot of a buffalo, you can drive through the buffalo paddock at Prince Albert National Park in north central Saskatchewan where several dozen of these shaggy beasts can be seen cropping grass in the enclosure. A word of warning—take their picture from the safety of your car.

North America's largest remaining buffalo herd is in Wood Buffalo National Park.

Elk Island National Park, near Edmonton, Alta., is accessible by road. Here thousands of buffalo, elk, and moose roam at large.

Motorists traveling through the snow-capped Rocky Mountains in British Columbia or Alberta, are likely to come across plenty of bear on or near the highway. They will also see signs warning motorists against feeding or approaching bear. Always in search of food, these wily animals will often lumber up to stopped automobiles to beg for a meal. Their antics are well worth recording on film—once again, from the safety of your car.

Drive along the Banff-Jasper Highway, linking two Alberta Rocky Mountain parks, and you're likely to see elk, mountain goats, and mountain sheep who have ventured close to the highway.

Atop the Sulphur Mountain gondola lift near the town of Banff, mountain sheep often can be seen clambering about the steep terrain.

Although you can photograph these graceful creatures, they're timid and will bound away if you come too close.

In the towns of Banff or Jasper, the deer have become so tame they venture into suburban areas, often with their young in tow, and can be persuaded to lick salt from your hand.

While wide-antlered moose are not as easily seen as deer they do make rare appearances in the numerous parks or game preserves on the prairies.

Tourists making a specialty of bird subjects will be rewarded by visiting Whiteshell Provincial Park in Manitoba, about 95 miles east of Winnipeg. Here at Alfred Hole, a small lake, are many varieties of ducks and hundreds of big blue Canada geese. With patience a photographer can obtain shots of these magnificent game birds gracefully taking off or landing on the water. Another good place for Canada geese is in the Delta Marsh area at the south end of Lake Winnipeg, 65 miles west of Winnipeg.

Westerners optimistic on Nasser's Moscow talks

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Some Western observers in Arab capitals feel that President Nasser's prolonged stay in the Soviet Union may have brought a Middle East settlement a little closer.

But Arabs themselves are gloomier for two main reasons. These are Washington's announcement of the resumed sale of Hawk antiaircraft missiles to Israel and a reported statement by Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan about keeping Arab territory and settling it.

By July 8 no hard information had filtered through the Nasser talks in Moscow. But the Egyptian President's visit was extended, probably until July 10.

The Western optimism was based on the mere fact of this extension and by the many Soviet commentaries about the need for a peacefully reached political solution of the Arab-Israel conflict.

Western prophets of peace in the Middle East pointed to these other factors they considered hopeful:

● Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riyad's Copenhagen statement July 3 in which he was quoted as saying that Arab propaganda blundered in demanding Israel's annihilation, that "we accept realities, and one of these is Israel," and that "we only want peace now."

Agreement reaffirmed

● The United Arab Republic's agreement to an eventual return of United Nations peace-keeping forces to Arab-Israeli borders was reaffirmed July 6. This is conditional on such a return being part of the implementation of last November's Security Council resolution, which called in part for Israeli evacuation of occupied Arab land.

● A trip to London by Jordan's Foreign Minister Abdel Moneim Rifai for a week of talks with UN peace envoy Gunnar V. Jaring and British officials. This would give King Hussein's government a chance to test Western reactions to the Nasser Moscow visit and for London to assess the present state of Jordan-Israel peace feelers.

● Positive United States reactions to the first two points and greater United States diplomatic activity in the Middle East.

There was a feeling in Beirut and Cairo, after talks between McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, and President Nasser last week, and an anticipated visit to Cairo by Robert S. McNamara, president of the World Bank, this week, that resumption of United States-United Arab Republic diplomatic ties broken in June, 1967, might be closer.

Flight to Cairo planned

Mr. McNamara was visiting Turkey July 6-9 and apparently planned on flying to Cairo if President Nasser returned from Moscow in time to see him.

Other American official visitors now due or expected in the area are: Ambassador to the United Nations George W. Ball, Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco, special presidential assistant Walt W. Rostow, who is to go to Israel, and presidential consultant Charles Yost, who is expected in Cairo shortly.

Israeli spokesmen have shown concern about Cairo's "peace offensive" and insist it is meant to avoid the direct peace talks wanted by Israel. They have also rejected the idea of a return of UN observers to Israeli-held territories.

Danes reject rocket project

By Reuters

Copenhagen

The Danish Government has refused permission to the United States to send up 27 larger rockets from Greenland for ionospheric research purposes, the Foreign Ministry has announced.

A statement said that "Denmark is not at present able to give the desired permission but the question can be taken up for reconsideration in 1969."

"The desire to avoid any risk of causing fear in the population is the reason for this decision," the statement said. The ministry stressed that apart from this specific project, all the scientific research programs planned by the United States for Greenland in 1968 had been approved.

Europe trade blocs parry French threat

By Carlyle Morgan
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels

A danger that the student barricades of Paris would spawn new barricades between world-trading nations and cut back Western prosperity seems to have passed.

Rather, it has been surmounted.

To that end, leaders of the six-nation European Economic Community (EEC) and of half-a-hundred nations in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), have been meeting for a few days in Brussels and Geneva, respectively.

Their assignment was to tame what looked like a French challenge to these two institutions. The challenge came in France's manner of dealing with the French economic crisis. This followed the student revolt and vast industrial strikes of May.

"A la de Gaulle," as Common Market circles put it, the French announced that they would take measures to protect French industry from outside competition just at the moment when all the other Common Market members were removing the last of their tariff barriers against one another.

The French put their measures into effect on July 1 without asking anybody's permission.

Application for approval?

But as a member of the Common Market, France was expected to apply to the EEC commission for approval before taking such steps. As a member of GATT it was also expected to abide by GATT rules.

The danger was that by flouting methods that their partners in EEC and GATT feel are needed to assure progress toward freedom of trade, the French invited counterattack. Even now, these methods may come eventually. But if they do come, not only the French but many other trading nations will feel again the trade restrictions which in the past have resulted in loss of business and often in unemployment.

So far, however, countermeasures, retaliation, all the tit-for-tat warfare of pre-Common Market, pre-GATT days, are being avoided.

The achievement is due to the far-sightedness of Common Market and GATT countries in dealing with France. But it is also due to French good sense, as this shows in actual measures the French are taking.

Collective far-sightedness has even transformed what could have been a setback for the Common Market into a new step ahead.

The Common Market has not only found ways to "legalize" France's measures. It is also working on plans to help France with its money problems. The future may see EEC loans to France. With these the French may take care of foreign debts and support the French franc in world-money markets.

Temporary measures

One thing that has helped the Common Market to take so helpful a stand for France is that the French measures to protect their industries against new competition are temporary.

Another is that most of the important measures do not actually cut back present opportunities for sales in France. They set future quotas for imports which are not lower but somewhat higher than the volume of trade last year recorded for certain products.

The French aim is simply to prevent big sudden inroads by non-French producers at a time when France itself has produced none or little of such goods to sell at home.

But in addition the French say that the strikes have brought wage increases which will raise the cost of French production. So France is not in a good position to compete with other Common Market countries in a tariffless Europe.

Common Market experts point out here, however, that price rises expected in France are already causing French workers to talk of further wage increases. One way to keep down prices, European experts say, would be for France to import cheaper Common Market goods to compete with higher-priced French products.

At Brussels, the commission of the Common Market has been able to rechannel the French approach. Originally, France took protective measures for its industries under Article 109 of the Treaty of Rome. Now it is invoking Article 108 of the document, which is the Common Market's charter.

Article 109 does permit a country to move on its own as France did. But this is intended for very acute and very temporary balance-of-payments crises. The longer-run measures France is using should be discussed with Common Market partners under Article 108, the French now agree.

'Rent-a-Kid' finds jobs

By the Associated Press

Atlanta

An imaginative project, Rent-a-Kid is providing underprivileged boys and girls in Atlanta's West End with their first experience in job responsibility.

They have performed such jobs as painting and picking beans for home canning.

The operation began a month ago as the idea of Joy Cochrane of the West End Neighborhood Service Center.

The purpose is to provide youngsters, aged 14 to 18, who have little or no parental supervision, the opportunity to earn money for food and clothes.

The project, originally offered in half jest, has been so well received by the community that a second office has been opened.

Plans are being made to open several more and to keep them open during the school year on weekends. Rent-a-Kid was offered a booth in one of the city shopping centers to provide its customers with assistance.

The Rev. Edward J. Dillon, Roman Catholic priest and codirector of Rent-a-Kid, said most of the youngsters participating in the project—many are dropouts—already have begun to fend for themselves.

By providing them with the chance to earn money of their own they might be stimulated to stay in school and become self-supporting citizens, he said.

The office director, Douglas Lavender, decides the fee charged for a job and whether it is dangerous or too large for Rent-a-Kid to handle.

The hourly rate is $1.35 and the youngsters are paid direct unless they wish Rent-a-Kid to collect their wages for savings.

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Iron lacework

Wrought-iron fences and porch decorations are a feature of historic houses in Mobile, Ala., port on the Gulf of Mexico coast.

L-1011 stresses air-passenger comfort

Among the airlines

By Albert D. Hughes
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Burbank, Calif.

One cannot help being impressed with the care Lockheed-California has taken to answer some of the problems and gripes of future air travelers in the design of its new L-1011 transport aircraft.

Lockheed's first completely jet airline plane is to range from 250 passengers, or equivalent to the present "stretch" versions of the McDonnell Douglas DC-8's, up to 345 passengers, or nearly the maximum size of Boeing's 747 "jumbo" transport. The latter will carry more than 400 passengers in some of its configurations.

The company, to date, has sold 176 L-1011's to domestic and international airlines.

* * *

To outline some of the features, Lockheed has:

- Made seating and cabin more spacious;
- Eased passenger movement in and out of the plane;
- Devised faster food service;
- Tackled luggage and personal stowage problems.

Externally, the company has:

- Designed the plane to fit present terminal and runway space;
- Quieted engines more and improved fuel burning to reduce both noise and smoke pollution;
- Enhanced ability to arrive on time with latest automatic all-weather landing equipment.

Lockheed invited us out here to inspect the mockup of its tri-engine L-1011, which it calls the "Jet Transport of the 1970's." The mockup is a scale model of the interior with actual seats and equipment arranged as it will be in the flying aircraft.

So we did what Lockheed, government aviation, foreign and domestic airline officials, pilots, stewardesses, and other interested people have been doing for the past weeks. We sat in the seats (decorated in a vivid exciting red and yellow fabric), adjusted them (they seemed comfortable even when the seat in front was let down in reclining position), observed where the "seat belt" and "no smoking" signs were located, and realized there are no triple-seat combinations. The movie screen, forward, is visible from every seat.

The effect as one enters the tourist-fare section is spaciousness. The cabin here is nearly 20 feet wide, or more than double the current 707's and DC-8's, or double a standard railway coach. To avoid four-in-a-row seating in the center, the two middle rows are ingeniously divided by a low-level garment storage rack. On the sides and overhead are lockable storage compartments for hatboxes, wig cases, smaller train cases and overnight bags. Windows of Polaroid glass, adjustable by a tab, permit light from full sun to darkness.

A Lockheed official told us that actual meal-service tests in the mockup have shown that the after tourist section, seating close to 200 passengers, can be served in one hour.

The size of the aircraft permits Lockheed to stow all of its kitchen, mail, and heavier baggage facilities below the cabin. Prepared food will be taken from lockers, heated in ovens, and loaded aboard small serving carts. These are sent up to the passenger cabin in two small elevators.

Below there will be at least three persons defrosting meals, assembling them, and placing them in the serving carts. Other stewardesses will handle both hot and cold beverages, as well as other auxiliary services.

The first-class section is even more spacious. Seats are larger, farther apart, and some are reversible so that passengers may group for socializing or may miss the movie!

* * *

The L-1011 is an international collaboration in that Rolls-Royce has produced the jet power which will generate greater thrust with reduced fuel consumption. This RB-211 engine will generate less smoke and noise than today's jet aircraft and, hopefully, according to Lockheed and Rolls Royce, become a "better neighbor."

New luxury for plane cabin

Spacious seating in the first-class section of Lockheed's L-1011 transport includes reversed chairs in center. Even the table in foreground is to be narrowed for more leg room and raised for more convenient use.

Castle 'defended' by private army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Blair Atholl, Scotland

Blair Castle near Blair Atholl in Perthshire, Scotland, is the only stately home in Britain with its own private army.

The firing of a three-pounder cannon, one of several acquired from the Royal Artillery in 1845, sent the tourist season off with a bang this year.

The occasion was the 150th anniversary of the launching of the brig, "Larch," named after, and built from wood from the fourth Duke of Atholl's forests.

To celebrate, there was a large gathering of visitors from the Royal Scottish Forestry Society to the Castle for its 115th anual meeting.

The Duke of Atholl's private army turned out to receive them. After he had inspected his Atholl Highlanders, as his army is called, the Duke watched the cannon being fired, which, at one time, were used for ceremonial greetings during visits by Queen Victoria to Blair Castle.

The men of the Atholl Highlanders, who became an official private army when they were granted the right to bear arms by Queen Victoria in 1845, wear highly distinctive uniforms of the Clan Murray tartan kilt and blue tunics with white facings and white cross and waist belts.

Some 72,000 people visited the castle in 1967.

Washington home restored

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Banbury, England

Americans, proud of their national flag, find great interest in the Washington Coat of Arms at Sulgrave Manor, ancestral home in Northamptonshire of George Washington, first President of the United States of America.

Three mullets and two bars, said to have inspired the Stars and Stripes, are still clearly to be seen in a spandrel of the main doorway of this Elizabethan manor house.

Sixteenth century Sulgrave Manor is about 72 miles from London or eight miles from Banbury in Oxfordshire, the town with the famous "nursery rhyme" cross.

The manor was first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. The property later became part of the priory of St. Andrew of Northampton. It was seized by King Henry VIII in 1539 in his great take-over of the monasteries of England.

Lawrence Washington then bought the property and built the house in which his descendants lived for 120 years.

His great grandson, the Rev. Lawrence Washington, was born at Sulgrave. He was the father of Col. John Washington, who sailed for America in 1656 and settled in Virginia on land which later became known as Mount Vernon. He was the great grandfather of George Washington, born in 1732.

Many relics of George Washington have been sent back over the Atlantic and have found a home in the rooms of Sulgrave Manor. Some vases, a Hepplewhite chair, and his black velvet coat are there.

In 1914 the house was presented to the people of Great Britain and the United States in celebration of 100 years of peace between the two countries. The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes flank a bronze bust of George Washington in the hall.

Please turn to following pages for additional travel stories and pictures.

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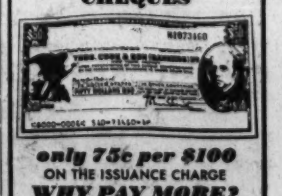

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Along New Hampshire's Lost River

Travel editor's diary

by Lenett T. Morris

Franconia, N.H.

Nature and man have combined in this area to provide visitors with many unique attractions—the Old Man of the Mountains, the Flume, Lost River, the Basin, the Tramway to the top of Cannon Mountain, and the Gondola lift to Loon Mountain.

From this community and return—a distance of about 50 miles—the tourist has more diversity of both natural and man-made attractions than almost anywhere I know.

Most fascinating adventure is Lost River in Kinsman Notch, North Woodstock. Lost River is so named because the brook emptying the southern part of Kinsman Notch disappears below the surface in a narrow, steep-walled glacial gorge. The gorge is partially filled with huge blocks of granite, through the openings of which the brook cascades along its subterranean course until it eventually emerges and joins the Pemigewasset River.

* * *

It is indeed an adventure — a perfectly safe adventure—to make the trip through the Gorge. A series of stairs—some very steep—have been built so that the visitor may walk down the sides of boulders, stroll across rustic bridges, and wriggle through the Lemon Squeezer—a narrow space where two rocks come close together. One can utilize the services of a guide or make the trip leisurely by oneself.

There is a large, convenient parking area which is free. A picnic area and the Nature Garden with 300 varieties of native flowers, ferns and shrubs, and a museum also are free.

The trip through the Gorge can be made in a half hour but if one is to thoroughly enjoy exploring leisurely the Caverns, a chaotic jumble of large boulders in the Gorge, the Potholes, carved by the abrasive action of mineral deposits, and Paradise Falls, then an hour and a half is considered ample.

Rubber soled shoes and slacks or shorts are the most appropriate attire for both men and women. Cost for the trip is $1.25 for adults and 60 cents for children. Lost River is on Route 112 just off 93 at intersection of U.S. Route 3 and Kancamagus Highway.

After visiting Lost River and returning to the village of North Woodstock drive over the Kancamagus Highway for about three miles to Loon Mountain, a recently opened development.

One of the feature attractions at Loon Mountain this summer are the weekly mountain-top barbecues. From now until Aug. 28 from 6 to 8 in the evening visitors will be able to enjoy barbecued beef, salads, roast corn-on-the-cob (in season), rolls, dessert, and beverages. Cost for adults is $4.95, plus tax, which includes Gondola ride. During the barbecue live music will be furnished.

Another special event which is proving popular is held every Saturday night when the days of old are relived at the Loon Mountain Loggers' Supper in the Base Lodge. A lumberjack chef serves up a hearty meal like the woodchoppers used to eat.

The Flume, situated in Franconia Notch along with the Old Man of the Mountains, the Basin, and the Tramway, is a deep natural gorge extending for nearly 800 feet along the flank of Mt. Liberty. High above a canopy of lush forest grows from the crevices. Below, the Flume brook tumbles over rocky fragments and slides along across Table Rock.

For those who wish to ride there is bus service every 10 minutes at a cost of 10 cents each way. Entrance fee to the Flume is 50 cents for adults.

For those who prefer to walk—and this is the most pleasant way to see the Flume—there are three rewarding trips. 1. Flume only: Walk along Flume Path through the Flume Return to Boulder Store for bus. Walking distance 6/10 of a mile. Walking and riding time: 30 to 40 minutes. 2. To Pool only: Walk along Wildwood Path to the Pool and return. Time 30 to 40 minutes. Distance 8/10 of a mile. 3. Walking trip: Take Boulder or Wildwood Path for the complete circuit.

Adjacent to the Ridge Path near the Pool —more often than not missed by visitors— are the Cascades. Here is a rushing torrent of fast mountain water tumbling into the narrow defile known as Liberty Gorge.

Boulder Path passes through one of the oldest covered bridges in the state, originally built about 1820. It has been restored at least twice and is a vantage point for a view of Mt. Liberty.

Another natural phenomena is the Basin, a glacial pothole eroded out of Conway granite by boulders and sand caught in an eddy of a glacial stream. These small stones and sand were whirled around by torrents and bored down into the rock like an auger. The Basin was eroded about 25,000 years ago.

There is a well-worn trail which rises steeply at times leading to the Lower Falls, 1/10 of a mile and to Kinsman Falls, 5/10 of a mile. The tangle of tree roots which cross the Cascades Trail acts as steps and gives secure footing where needed.

In the spring of the year the flow of water is the swiftest, its pristine clearness sweeping over glassy-smooth rocks in its winding course to the sea.

For many years I have passed a roadside marker which designated the site of Boise Rock. As I sped by I often caught glimpses of a huge boulder but never took the time to see what happened here. Today I did. Here's what took place at Boise Rock, according to the inscription:

"Boise Rock—Historical landmark played a part in the colonial pioneering days of New Hampshire. Here in the early 1800's, a man by the name of Boise, overtaken by a blizzard and below-zero weather, while riding toward Franconia, killed his horse and wrapped himself in the hide, then taking shelter beneath the rock he survived the cold. Friends found and released him from the frozen hide which encased him."

The Old Man of the Mountains, or the Great Stone Face, so called by the Indians, is probably the most photogenic of all the attractions in Franconia Notch. Nearby is the Tramway cable car, the first in the United States, which serves both summer visitors and skiers. It speeds almost noiselessly to the top of Cannon Mountain from which vantage point far-reaching views of valleys and mountains may be had.

One spot in the notch where visitors with children make a "must" stop is Clark's Trading Post. There are three trained bears sitting on a platform high above the crowd. A can attached to a rope passing through pulleys enables the bears to haul the can to their platform in hopes the children below have filled it with food. Here, too, is a railroad, covered bridge, and a collection of other transportation vehicles of yesteryear. The gift shop is cluttered with those souvenirs which usually find their way into the trash barrel shortly after arrival home.

The Franconia Notch area unfortunately has become a midway, a honky-tonk sort of place with billboards blotting out many delightful views. New Hampshire has been remiss in the control of its billboards and unlike its sister state, Vermont, which has banned them, allows these unsightly signs to appear almost anywhere.

However, the Flume and Lost River have maintained their rustic beauty due to the fact they are controlled by the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, a voluntary nonprofit organization founded in 1901.

Nature and man, then, have combined, althought not always to the best advantages, to provide the visitor with a diversity of attractions in a compact area of 50 miles.

Emerging river

In New Hampshire's popular Lost River Reservation, North Woodstock, the underground stream comes to view in these Paradise Falls, which can be viewed from the stairway, upper right.

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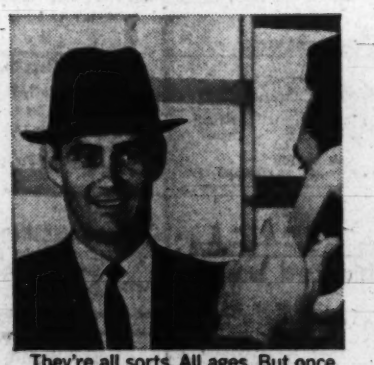

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Students lead the economy way by air across Atlantic

By Ralph Hubley
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Reykjavik, Iceland

The younger set has found a way to fly the Atlantic at "student prices." And these youths are coming through Keflavik Airport in Iceland in continuous waves.

Accustomed as they are to special low fares, it was to be expected that students would discover the 10 percent or more savings on the only scheduled passenger carrier of the 20 airlines flying the North Atlantic which does not belong to the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

The "student price" is actually the regular fare on Icelandic Airlines jet-prop service that stops off at Iceland on trans-atlantic flights.

Icelandic adheres to all IATA regulations with the exception of those setting fares. As much as $153.40 can be saved on round-trip flights from New York to Luxembourg and nearly $100 on flights to Glasgow, London, Oslo, Gothenburg, and Copenhagen.

* * *

Icelandic's economy flights are not for students only, but these youthful faces seem to predominate in the boarding lines. Some carry along their guitars, and the stop at Keflavik can become quite a lively scene.

However, the economy fare on Icelandic can make a substantial difference for a family traveling together. Parents with two children under 12, for instance, can save $210 to $300 on a round trip to Amsterdam, according to whether the flight is taken during normal season or at summer peak. These rates are compared with IATA fares on jet economy flights of other airlines.

The closeness of economy seating seems less confining when experienced as a family group. The children, parents have told me, ride the economy way much better than adults.

The line's lowest round-trip fare between the United States and Europe is $215. This offer will become effective from Aug. 25 of this year to June of 1969 for groups of 15 or more persons traveling together on the same outbound and inbound flights. One need not belong to a club or organization as the airline arranges its "nonaffinity" groups.

* * *

For those who want to travel on their own and at their own speed, there are special tours designed for 23 major European cities taking advantage of travel bargains available by air, rail, bus, and car. A new booklet "Shoestring Tours" can be obtained from Icelandic Airlines offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Mexico City.

The stop at Keflavik is for servicing the plane, but many passengers take advantage of 24-hour and 48- hour stopover privileges. For $15 from October to May and $19.50 from June through September, the 24-hour offer includes transportation between the airport and the modern Hotel Loftleidir; accommodations; breakfast, luncheon, and dinner; and a sight-seeing tour of Reykjavik, the world's most northerly capital and the only one in the world where houses are heated by boiling water from hot springs.

The 48-hour stopover, in addition, provides tours into the countryside to visit the hot springs, waterfalls, and extensive greenhouses, where even bananas are grown.

Except at the duty-free shop at the airport, not many shopping bargains are to be found in Iceland. Prices are equal to those in the United States. Many Icelanders themselves go to London to shop for clothes. Most popular souvenir items are distinctive hand-painted lava pottery, leather goods, handicraft, sheepskin rugs, and sweaters.

* * *

However, for 20 cents you can swim all day in the hot-springs heated outdoor pools open the year around; for $3 you can take a glider ride or a pony trek; and there is no tipping in Iceland. You also get a generous portion of daylight during the summer in this land of the midnight sun.

Although you may not care for whale and shark meat, the many other Icelandic fish specialties will tempt the most delicate eater. Prices at the top restaurants are about equal to those in New York, but there are many extras, such as the care in serving, which will delight the diner.

* * *

With all their patriotic fervor for their developing country (just see them on June 17, Independence Day) and friendly enthusiasm toward American visitors (nearly all speak English), Icelanders have tried to avoid becoming too commercial in their attitude toward tourism. They seem anxious for the tourist to see them as they are—including the poor roads outside the cities, roads which have to be cut out of or built up from lava beds.

Much of the land is uninhabited, and some resembles pictures of the moon surface. It sometimes looks incongruous to see a modern German-made bus bouncing along in some of these wild, bleak areas. You should have the heart and endurance of the early Vikings to do much exploring among the rocky peaks which punctuate the island. Of course the fisherman and bird watcher would be only enticed by such wilderness.

So whether you are just stopping to stretch or to stay awhile, this island near the Arctic Circle, kept temperate by the Gulf Stream, provides more than dollars-and-cents interest for the traveler. And you will find Icelanders have more than a kronur interest in you.

Cool summers, mild winters

Reykjavik, capital of Iceland, enjoys moderating effect of the Gulf Stream. Icelanders swim all year round in heated pools.

Hiking trails lace Ontario

The Canadian Province of Ontario is laced with hiking trails.

From uncounted walkways just a few miles long to the charm of the 480-mile Bruce Trail, Ontario offers a varied choice for every kind of tramper.

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Provincial parks, too, abound with forest-framed routes. Notable among trail centers is 2,910-square-mile Algonquin Park, biggest and oldest of 100 such Ontario preserves.

Beckoning with rare orchids, shipwrecks, and "flowerpots," the Bruce Trail extends along the Niagara escarpment from Queenston to Tobermory at the tip of the Bruce Peninsula.

At the northern end of the Bruce Peninsula, crawl and slide is often the mode of progress along the craggy Georgian Bay shore. Slicing Lake Huron from Georgian Bay at the very heart of the Great Lakes, the peninsula became a center in shipping routes and saw its share of disasters. Today, the mystery of many undiscovered shipwrecks lures underwater explorers to its depths.

Some of the peninsula's strangest attractions are on a little island 5 miles off the mainland. Created by erosion, tapered, topheavy stone pillars, 30 to 50 feet high, rise up from the shores of Flower Pot Island, part of Georgian Bay Islands National Park.

Another Ontario attraction for hikers is the Opeongo Line, a trail of the pioneers which crams 100 years of history into 100 miles of countryside. Starting at Farrell's Landing on the Ottawa River, it runs northwesterly to its end at Lake Opeongo in Algonquin Park.

Near Peterborough, Indians left their mark—the hard way—in rock. A three-mile walkway through a primeval area, the Petroglyph Trail leads to rock carvings, estimated anywhere from four centuries to 3,000 years old, of animals, birds, fish, and reptiles.

Further information may be obtained by writing: Press Officer, Department of Tourism and Information, 185 Bloor Street, East Toronto 5, Ontario.

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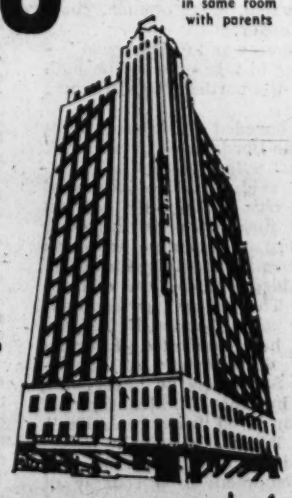

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Convention due

Labor disputes put Chicago on edge

By Lucia Mouat
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Chicagoans have seen that if there is anything more powerful than one labor union, it is two.

They have witnessed union power at its strongest in two major simultaneous strikes —one which tied up the city's bus and subway system for six days and the other, by telephone company electrical workers, which almost forced Chicago's lucrative Aug. 26 Democratic national convention to another city.

Snaring the Democratic convention had been considered a major coup for Chicago. City officials had offered the Democratic national committee $750,000 in cash and $300,000 in services for the privilege. In return, they expected a boost in civic pride, new jobs, and a concrete $12.5 million in business from the convention's 50,000 delegates and visitors. Little did they dream there would be any complications in filling the orders for 6,000 telephones, 400 teletypewriters, and the dozens of TV cables, radio transmitters, and switching equipment required to keep the convention in the public eye.

Other contracts signed

Trouble with the telephone company electrical workers (in Illinois, members of the AFL-CIO International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers [IBEW]) began to brew here as elsewhere around the country some two months ago. But many—350,000 such workers in other states—had settled for new contracts that provide a $24-a-week raise over the next three years in addition to substantial fringe benefits.

With the exception of one Illinois local, five locals representing 11,800 installers, repairmen, and linemen in this state held out for a $29.50 raise over the same time span with less emphasis on the fringe benefits. Even after a 6½-hour bargaining session in Mayor Richard J. Daley's office in late June —where Illinois Bell Telephone officials went as high as a firm $26 and an informal $27 offer, IBEW leaders held firm to their demands.

Buildings picketed

Time was considered crucial. Nearly two months lead time to fill the International Amphitheater and hotel orders for electrical equipment was considered essential. While supervisory telephone personnel could do the job, the IBEW threatened to picket the amphitheater and hotels, discouraging members of other unions from doing their jobs there.

The union had already picketed with success, forcing even supervisory personnel to leave, at such major Chicago buildings as the Merchandise Mart, the Civic Center, and the Wrigley Building. And officials insisted no increase in manpower at the close of the strike could make up for time lost.

James Cook, Illinois Bell Telephone president, insisted that preparations would be in "real trouble" if the strike were not settled by mid-July. He and other Bell officials pleaded with union leaders to send the contract offer to their membership and said they were confident it would come back approved.

A few never doubted that the convention would go on—in Chicago. The convention coordinating committee sent out housing forms to delegates at the height of the crisis and continued work on floor plans, transportation, and parking arrangements. And Mayor Daley, credited with drawing the convention here in the first place, remained publicly confident, quipping that Chicago would have "a real old-fashioned convention," without TV "interference."

Meanwhile, Chicagoans were being tested on yet anothe front with the wildcat walkout early last week of 1,000 of the city's 5,570 bus drivers. With the exception of a one-day strike by 145 drivers in December, 1966, it was the first since 1946 for the Chicago Transit Authority. Wages were not at stake. A one-year veteran driver here can make nearly $8,000 without overtime, a salary which ranks comparatively high with other cities around the United States. The issue was a dispute within the union which took its toll in snarled bus and subway service for the public.

Dissident drivers—mostly Negro—denied "black power" was at stake. But Negroes account for more than half of the union's 8,340 active members, and there are no Negroes in top union positions and only four on the group's 26-man executive board.

Voting criticized

Those who walked out cited a major grievance as the fact that 3,600 card-carrying pensioners (mostly white) were permitted to help elect union officers, convention delegates, and similar officials and often "outvoted" many of the active members. Union leaders responded that they could ask pensioners not to attend future meetings but that federal law keeps them from taking away pensioners' voting privileges.

Bus and train service was back to normal Monday as the striking drivers returned to work after a weekend session with Mayor Daley. Basic differences between the bus-drivers union and dissident members, however, remained to be negotiated.

Most of the striking drivers returned to work Sunday, ending the six-day wildcat walkout.

Historically, Negroes have been poorly treated by unions, and there was some feeling as Chicago's wildcat bus strike drew to a close that the "concerned ones," the dissident group of drivers that has met privately since January, might well have set a precedent for other disgruntled Negro union members to follow. This group has insisted that union leadership be more responsive to rank-and-file grievances.

And Chicago's working residents were sure the strike would add fuel to the so-called Gottschalk bill up for consideration in the Illinois Legislature which meets this month. The bill would ban strikes by public employees.

Reds pick Negro woman to run for U.S. president

By the Associated Press

New York

A Negro woman from Harlem is the Communist Party's candidate for president.

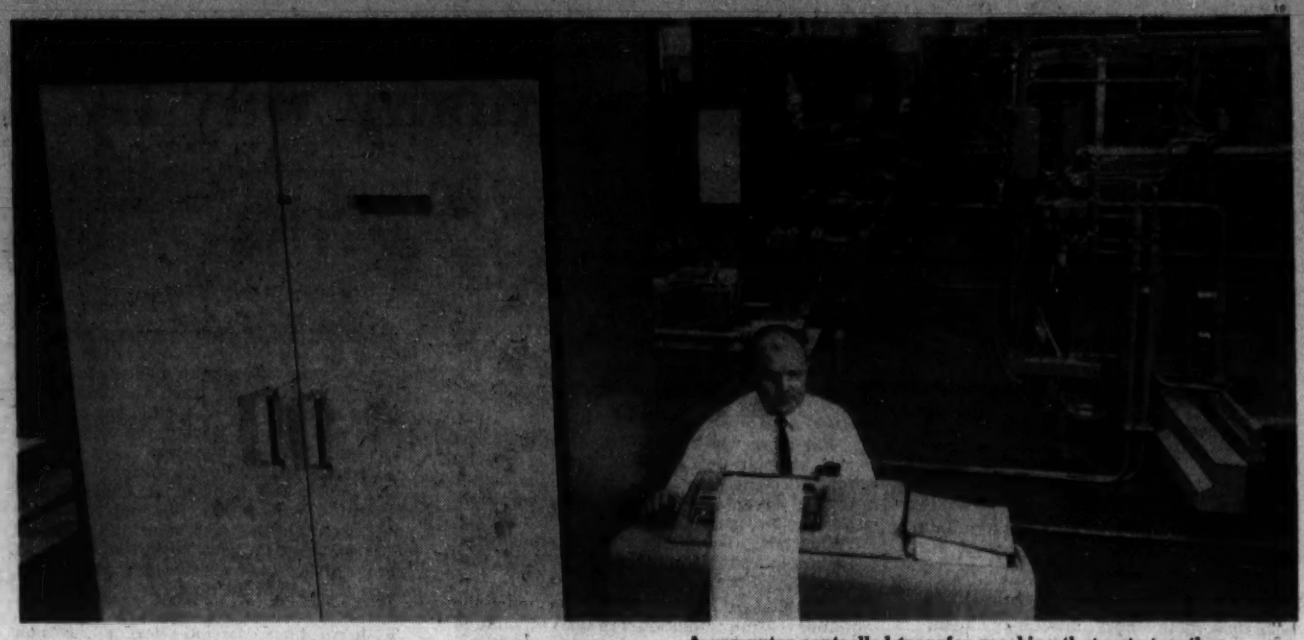
Mrs. Charlene Mitchell was nominated at the end of a four-day convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

"We plan to put an open-occupancy sign on the White House lawn," Mrs. Mitchell said, "and we propose to put a woman in that house to beautify not only our highways but to beautify our lives."

Mrs. Mitchell is the first Communist presidential candidate since 1940.

It was expected that party general secretary Gus Hall would be the candidate, but Mrs. Mitchell said that the "struggle for black liberation" is the nation's major problem, and the party felt a Negro could best carry the issue to the people.

For vice-president, the party convention nominated Michael Zagarell, a white Brooklyn man who is the party's national youth secretary.



Auto-mation

A computer-controlled transfer machine that puts together automobile parts has been designed by the Cross Company and Westinghouse Electric Corporation. The 99-foot machine produces every 21 seconds a complete rear-axle differential carrier assembly—the assembly that transmits power from a car's driveshaft to the rear wheels.

Philadelphia bank beckons blacks

By Kenneth G. Gehret
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

This city's largest commercial bank has raised some eyebrows in conservative financial circles by its extensive and growing involvement with the urban Negro problem.

Hiring practices, business loans, and education programs are all part of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company's effort to draw closer to the black community.

Specifically, the bank of 63 branches is aggressively recruiting Negro employees and management trainees. It scouts Southern Negro college campuses, while also advertising in Philadelphia Negro newspapers.

Last year black employees increased from under 100 to more than 375. And 20 percent of those in the branch-training program were Negroes. The latter figure is up to 25 percent this year. The manager of the newest branch and half of his staff will be black.

As to loans, First Pennsylvania has relaxed somewhat its normal requirements, though it has had the assistance of the Businessmen's Development Corporation, a Negro organization, in processing the loans.

On 78 loans totaling $1 million lent under this program, the bank has experienced less than its average default rate of 3 percent. Only one loan of $1,000 has had to be written off thus far. Applications for an additional $1.3 million are being processed.

Plaza loans provided

In addition, the bank has provided construction loans for the first major Negro-directed shopping center in the nation, the Rev. Leon H. Sullivan's Progress Plaza in the North Philadelphia ghetto. The bank will establish a branch office in the plaza.

In cooperation with city schools the bank has set up a work-experience program for potential dropouts and is experimenting with adult finance education in the ghetto.

What's the rationale behind this activity? Nathaniel R. Bowditch, vice-president for marketing, gives several answers.

"Philadelphia's population now is 62 percent Negro and growing, with school enrollment two-thirds nonwhite," Mr. Bowditch explains.

"I don't have income figures for the city, but Fortune reported that 40 percent of Negroes outside the South have family incomes of $7,000 or more per year," he continued. "Obviously, we're talking about a small but rapidly growing market.

"By law, our bank must remain in Philadelphia, and of course we want to. So the only way we are going to expand is by tapping our own market."

He cites trust business in six figures already received and negotiations on major business loans resulting from the new emphasis on racial involvement.

Self-interest is again emphasized in Mr. Bowditch's underscoring of the consequences of unrest and violence, including arrested industrial development and the sapping of the region's vitality.

But he is saying more. He speaks of social responsibility, moral issues, equality, and opportunity.

Example of attitude

The business experience education program (BEEP) is an example of the bank's attitude. While First Pennsylvania may well gain some employees from the program, it's a hard and expensive way to that end. A narrow profitmaking view couldn't justify the effort of locating, breaking in, and guiding into job maturity 25 potential school dropouts.

That was the size of the first year's group. A larger number will be taken in this fall, and a girls' program already has been set up.

The boys work for pay at various bank jobs four afternoons each week, with special instruction on the fifth afternoon.

Testing and counseling are carried out in cooperation with the students' classroom teachers. The bank staff encourages the boys to raise their level of academic skills and helps place them in jobs and colleges when they finish high school.

Another Philadelphia commercial bank and the local Federal Reserve Bank now have begun similar programs, following First Pennsylvania's lead.

Where does the impetus come from within the bank's organization?

From middle management, Mr. Bowditch replies. A few persons with social concern can do a lot to stir up an organization's thinking and break through conventional approaches and viewpoints, he says.

Once the idea of involvement took hold at First Pennsylvania, a Negro consultant on employment and marketing was hired. Then a decision was made to name black businessmen to two of the bank's regional or area boards, one to each.

Seen as critical in hiring practices is making contact with the Negro community.

"It's the first thing they look for, a real test of your sincerity," the bank official avers.

So First Pennsylvania went looking for a Negro who had personnel and marketing experience to keep the bank posted on the black community's viewpoint and to recommend concrete action.

Such a man was found and was made assistant personnel director, the first Negro to hold that high a position in a city bank. He has supplied much of the drive in the recruiting campaigns and in the BEEP program.

Soviets confirm big cattle deal

By the Associated Press

Kenilworth, England

The biggest export deal of the century in pedigreed British cattle has been negotiated with the Soviet Union.

Ivan Gava, agricultural counselor at the Soviet Embassy in London, told officials of the Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus Beef Breed that the deal for 1,000 animals worth more than $480,000 was on again after being canceled once.

Argentine Government feuds with judiciary

By Norman Ingrey
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires

The revolutionary government of Argentina — hitherto respectful to all judicial decisions — has begun to challenge those which, in its opinion, could affect public order.

The first move was to "intervene" — which signifies to take over — the judicial power in the northeastern Province of Santa Fé.

This was conceded by Interior Minister Guillermo Borda as a "grave step" by the national authority.

Mr. Borda said that two judges of Rosario, first city of Santa Fé, had exceeded their jurisdiction in intruding into the sphere of executive authority responsible for maintaining public order.

This, he added, implied the menace of anarchy. The federal government could not, he said, abandon its responsibilities. It had appointed Attorney General (for the province of Buenos Aires) Darío Saráchaga as interventor of the courts in Santa Fé. Meantime all judges are considered "on commission," which means liable to removal.

The immediate background to this startling development in a country of military-backed government can be told simply:

Two Rosario judges, Juan Carlos Gardella and Armando Frávega, overruled police objections to a public gathering celebrating the 50th anniversary of Argentine University reforms. Police Chief Abel Verdaguer ordered the meeting broken up. The police did so with considerable violence.

For this contempt of court the police chief was ordered under detention for 15 days. So were two of his principal inspectors. Chief Verdaguer continued his defiance and eluded arrest by proceeding to Buenos Aires for "consultations." Other police officers reacted sympathetically. They would take to "street action," it was threatened, should further court action be taken against them for merely obeying orders.

Apparently there had been assurances from "on top" in Buenos Aires that the police would be backed in all action to deal with students and others in public demonstrations. At about the same time the Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, Gen. Francisco A. Imaz, asserted he had written instructions conceding a free hand to deal with protesters. In his provincial capital, La Plata, there were also cases of police contempt for court orders.

The Provincial Supreme Court in Rosario, to the public applause of bar associations, stood by the two judges who had ordered the arrest of the Rosario police chief. This tribunal itself now comes under the reorganization implicit in federal intervention.

Police Chief Verdaguer openly declared that he considered the Army revolutionary declaration (which brought Lt. Gen. Juan Carlos Onganía to power in June, 1966) took precedence over the national Constitution of 1853. The latter, he said, encouraged extremists with whom the police had to deal.

Preceding and overshadowing the disturbing provincial events was a statement by Air Brig. Adolfo Teodoro Alvarez, a member of the triumvirate of armed services' commanders which backs the Onganía government. He, as it were, had given the lead with words, "the revolutionary statute comes before the national Constitution itself."

But the outlook is not yet as grave as suggested. Interior Minister Borda has so far limited his action to the Province of Santa Fé.

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GE topples credential barriers to hire and train 'unqualified'

By David R. Francis
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"If we businessmen are not going to take a major role in tackling, and eventually solving, the problems in our cities, then who will?" asks Gerald Phillippe, board chairman of General Electric Company.

The Wall Street Journal recently stated that "big business has been dragged kicking and screaming into the civil-rights movement." That's probably true of many firms. But GE and some other companies have leaped into the fray with considerable gusto.

"We have jumped into the water," says Mr. Phillippe, "and have found it wasn't so bad, once we got used to it."

In fact, General Electric presents an excellent example of what large corporations can do in providing jobs and training for the hard core. Similar stories could be told about the efforts of Lockheed, Eastman Kodak, Xerox, Equitable Life Assurance, Chase Manhattan Bank, General Dynamics, and many other major corporations.

Some four years ago GE usually only hired high-school graduates or better, even for blue-collar work. Now the credential barriers have broken down. The company takes "dropoutsi" if they can do the particular job that is open.

JOBS for the 'hard-core' ③

Goal: positive action

Some time back, the usual viewpoint was that the company should hire anyone — black, white, or any shade between — as long as he was qualified. The struggle was to wipe out discrimination. Now GE is hiring some of the unqualified and trying to make them qualified. This is positive action, not neutrality.

Under the National Alliance of Businessmen's (NAB) program, GE has set itself a target this year of taking onto the full-time payroll at least 2,000 hard-core unemployed or underemployed. This is equivalent to about 2 percent of the 100,000 employees the company has working in the 50 large cities embraced by the NAB program.

Like some other companies, GE is having trouble finding enough real work to hire its full "quota" of summertime help from the ghettos.

"Overall, we will do our share," said J. A. Nunn, the executive in charge of coordinating the urban-racial programs of the decentralized company.

These urban-racial activities are varied. Perhaps the most significant was GE's early and continuing support of the Rev. Leon Sullivan's Opportunities Industrialization Center. This is an organization created by Negroes, especially Negro churchmen, to help Negroes and the disadvantaged of any race.

Meeting recalled

It was begun in 1963 when the Rev. Dr. Sullivan called craftsmen and technicians familiar with industry to meet in his church, Zion Baptist Church, on Philadelphia's North Side. His idea was to teach industrial skills to people of the ghetto.

"We must go from 'Burn, baby, burn' to 'Build, brother, build,'" says the Rev. Dr. Sullivan.

His goal is to utilize the energy and spirit of the present civil-rights movement to prepare Negroes for integration in business. The program has spread to 65 cities.

GE's Philadelphia and Valley Forge operations provided advice, people, surplus equipment, promotional assistance, and money to the original center of the Rev. Dr. Sullivan's group. It has since helped out at some 40 other centers.

As important, GE hired some of the 5,000 graduates of the centers. So have many other firms, of course.

In Cleveland, the company's Lamp Division gave a four-story warehouse in a ghetto district to the city school system. The building is to be used as a center for a unique work-study program.

Work assignment planned

Unemployed school dropouts are to get basic remedial education, training in job skills, and paid-work experience in business-sponsored work areas. GE and other companies will assign work to the center and hire the youths for full-time jobs after the training period.

GE also jokes about its "Hotpoint high." In Chicago, the firm's Hotpoint operation has in recent years added many Negro employees, many poorly educated. Unless those employees got more schooling, they would have little chance of moving up the ladder.

So GE set up an after-work school, supplying classroom space, books, and materials. The Chicago Board of Education provided teachers.

Last spring 15 employees graduated from a high-school-equivalency program. Two of these now are taking college courses. Some 60 students are expected to enroll in "Hotpoint high" this month.

Naturally, the program is also open to whites, and some foreign-born workers are learning to better speak and read English.

New course tested

Another program in cooperation with the public schools, this time in Cincinnati, has resulted in a pilot test of a new high-school course on "appliance technology." The course will enable students to begin a career repairing and servicing major appliances immediately after high school.

GE offered instructional books and materials, consulting instructors, and a $10,000 grant.

In Phoenix, Arizona, where GE makes computers, the company had to stretch to find a way to employ the disadvantaged. The ghetto area was a long way from the plant. There were not many jobs open to the unskilled.

In this case, GE hopes to set up a small plant inside the ghetto for processing metal scrap from the computer plant. It would give training to 10 people a year. They would move on to the major plant when ready.

Program spreads

GE has a few other programs. At Louisville and San Francisco it is cooperating with other firms in programs for training the disadvantaged. In Milwaukee it works with the Urban League in providing remedial reading and arithmetic courses and shop-skill courses for employees.

BUSINESS

For some years, GE has sponsored special courses for guidance counselors in ghetto high schools. The teachers were taken to plants to see what different jobs involve and talk to those filling them. The program spread to 18 large cities, and some 100 companies donated funds for the "guidance institutes."

In addition, outstanding Negro employees visited schools and told how they had "made it."

According to Dr. G. Roy Fugal, the GE man who got the program started, the result was a sharp decline in the dropout rate.

GE's subsidiary (owned jointly with Time, Inc.), the General Learning Corporation, runs a Women's Job Corps Center in Clinton, Iowa. Now it is aiming to enter the "growth business" of providing training and education for the disadvantaged.

This fall it will publish a self-instructional curriculum that will take a person with a sixth-grade education to high-school equivalency in about 200 hours of study. It was prepared by Educational Performance Systems, Inc., and bought by General Learning.

GE's approach to the hard-core problem contains elements of both good works and enlightened self-interest. With a tight labor market, GE and other companies just can't find new employees easily that meet their old entry standards.

In urban centers, it has been a practical step to hire dropouts, though not the so-called "hard core." Nor is a slum market a good market. Raising the poor from poverty eventually means more business.

Lecturing his managers in a memo, Mr. Phillippe stated: "The deepest problem is the problem of personal indifference [to the problems of the ghetto]. Most of us would prefer that somebody else take on the involvement.

"That will not get the job done. We are called upon, as citizens concerned for our country and our community, to commit our hearts and minds to this task."

The next article in the series will appear Friday, July 12.

Fight shapes for Lily-Tulip control

Business roundup

New York

A battle for control of Lily-Tulip Cup Corporation is shaping up with the announcement by Sun Chemical Corporation that it intends to make a tender of $50 of its convertible debentures for each common share of the paper cup and plate producer.

Sun's statement comes on the heels of the joint announcement that Owens-Illinois, Inc., has reached agreement in principle to acquire Lily-Tulip in an exchange of stock valued at around $141 million. Owens-Illinois is the nation's largest producer of glass jars and bottles.

Sun Chemical said it owns 320,000 shares of Lily-Tulip common stock, which it said makes it the largest stockholder.

Sears sales climb 11%

Chicago

Sears, Roebuck & Co. reported that sales for the first half of 1968 totaled a record $3.36 billion, up 11.7 percent from $3.01 billion during the first six months of 1967.

The nation's largest retailer added that gross sales for the four weeks ended June 25 set a high of $682.7 million, a gain of more than 10 percent from $618.2 million for the same period a year ago.

Stock-market comment

Robert S. Krauser of Amott, Baker & Co.: "At best we anticipate a sideways performance for the near term and a market susceptible to outside influences."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

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Landing zone

Road-racing motorcyclists come down for a rear-wheel landing at Ascot Park in Gardena, Calif. These TT (steeplechase) class racers take the eight-foot, 45-degree embankment at 60 m.p.h. and are in the air for 70-80 feet.

High adventure— only a jump away

By Cliff Geweeke
Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

At Ascot, they "fly through the air with the greatest of ease." But this Ascot Park is in Gardena, Calif., not in England, and it is motorcycles—not horses nor men alone—that are doing the steeplechasing, or "flying."

"I'd say they are in the air 70 or 80 feet," says Roxy Rockwood, announcer for many of the races on the "TT" (Tourist Trophy) circuit. "The jump started at Riverside [Calif.] during the 1950's, but not all of the TT courses have it."

The jump at Ascot is an 8-foot-high dirt embankment with a 45-degree incline. Gear-shifting is a critical aspect of TT (steeplechase) racing with its snakelike curves, and going into the jump the riders will shift from second to third.

They pass in flight

"You accelerate as you go over the top," says Ralph White of Torrance, Calif., who has been riding professionally for 13 years. "While you're in the air you shut down the engine.

"But it's all timing, and you can shut it off too soon. You want to land on your back wheel, which is built to take the shock better. If the front end starts heading down first, though, you can rev the engine and pull it back."

The faster the motorcycle is traveling the longer the jump will be, and most of the expert class riders go into it from 60-65 m.p.h. There have been spills, though rarely, and occasionally one bike will pass the other in flight, which is the sport's most thrilling spectacle.

"In oval [flat track] racing the fans will sit in the turns where most of the exciting action is," says J. C. Agajanian, who has promoted motorcycle and automobile racing on the West Coast for 30-plus years. "In TT they sit right in front of the jump."

TT racing is held once a month in season on a local basis at Ascot, and the track is also the site of the annual 50-lap national championship race. National races also are held in Castle Rock, Wash. (no jump), and in Peoria, Ill. (small jump).

Eddie Mulder of Burbank, Calif., is the only TT rider to win all three nationals the same year—1966.

Shifting gears

In so doing he has become known as something of a "specialist." TT racing is confined to the West Coast and Illinois, and in these areas many riders combine both oval and TT (and road racing) with reasonably equal facility. Mulder's record in oval is not good, just as oval champion Sammy Tanner's record in TT is not good.

"I think the difference has to do with size and physical strength," says Sandy Reed, a close follower of the sport. "Oval is shorter, faster, closer, and you just get in your groove and follow it around the half-mile of track.

"But in TT you're in and out of grooves, turning left and right, constantly shifting gears. You have to be able to muscle that machine where you want it to go."

The oval bikes will get up to 90 m.p.h. down the straights and perhaps 60 m.p.h. in the turns, while the TTs will reach perhaps 80 or 85 at the end of the straight and go through some of their "hairpin" turns at 25 to 30 m.p.h.

Shifts may be from fourth to second gear, from second to third, from third to fourth—all depending upon the turns. The Ascot course is five-eighths of a mile, and rider White figures 12 shifts per lap. Multiplied by 50 laps, that's 600 shifts during the national championship race!

"Very few errors are made in oval racing and if you make a mistake it's not as easy to catch up," he says. "But in TT everybody is making mistakes, even if they are small and not noticed by the spectators."

Engine size of oval bikes is limited, 30½ cu. in., while the TTs which are unlimited run about 40 cu. in.—a slightly more powerful bike. TAhe ovals, too, are restricted to no brakes, thus eliminating the danger of one rider panicking in the turn and causing a kingsize pileup. The TTs, however, have front wheel brakes for those turns and shifts and jumps.

Suddenly it's go for Red Sox

By Ed Rumill
Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

SPORTS

At the all-star break, Bob Kennedy paused in his piloting of the Oakland Athletics to take a critical look at the American League pennant race.

"Yes," he began, in reply to a query, "we may be only two ballplayers away from serious contention. Our pitching is good, our speed is adequate, and our offense has improved.

"However," he continued, pausing for a moment, "I can't see where anyone is going to do much about Detroit this season. The Tigers look real solid to me. They have very few limitations — much fewer than the rest of us.

"You might as well make World Series hotel reservations in Detroit and St. Louis."

Boston: eight straight

Kennedy thinks that all the victory signs are there for Detroit fans to see.

"The Tigers are carrying the mark of a good club," he went on. "They're winning the close games [21 by one run at all-star time]. They've won a flock of games in the late innings. They get beaten badly one day, but bounce right back to win the next. And they kept right on going without Al Kaline. Only a complete collapse could stop them now."

Moving into the all-star intermission, which saw the National League take on the American in the Houston Astrodome, the Tigers sported a 9½-game lead, had won seven of their last eight and 12 out of 14. Their Dennie McLain was 16-2 on the mound. They were ahead of all rivals in season's play.

Boston was all excited about its Red Sox again. Dick Williams, before going to Houston to manage the AL stars, ran off a streak of 8 wins and took over fourth place. But he still trailed Detroit by 11½. A year ago the pennant-bound Boston Club was fifth, but only seven games off the pace — then held by Chicago.

The Red Sox were getting a lift from Juan Pizarro and their bullpen was sensational. Carl Yastrzemski had started to hit. Ken Harrelson was leading the league at bat. But it would be a long, uphill battle for the Williams crew.

The Cleveland Indians were holding on gamely to the runnerup notch in the standing. They had taken five of their last eight and their Luis Tiant was 14-5—one of the best stories of the year in the AL. The Tribe was leading in team pitching, with the Tigers about in the middle of the league.

The only other winning pace last week was turned in by Baltimore (5-3) which managed to stay in third place, despite Boston's rush from just beneath. The rest of the league was at or under .500 for the stretch. Oakland, a sensation a week before, dropped seven out of eight. California, which had spurted with the A's, was 2-6 for the week, though they made news with five double plays in one game at Cleveland.

Cardinals: all alone

The flag chances of Minnesota (1-7) and Chicago (3-4) seemed to be fading fast, though it still was much too early to count any contender completely out of the picture.

It will be interesting to see if the all-star break will have any effect on streaking clubs like the Tigers and Red Sox. Sometimes a break in the schedule brings a cooling-off period. We will know more about that at the end of the week. Meanwhile, the AL was far more concerned with the Houston spectacle.

St. Louis, of course, had given a ridiculous look to the National League pennant race. "The Cardinals are the only club in baseball that can afford a batting slump," Houston's Harry Walker said the other day. The Redbirds still aren't hitting up to their potential. But they are so good in so many other ways, their 10-game lead looks untouchable.

Red Schoendienst won seven straight before the all-star intermission, including three straight from the West Coast's toughest contender, the San Francisco Giants. The team managed by Herman Franks could score only three runs in 30 innings against Redbird pitching. Bob Gibson's beating of Juan Marichal on national television on Saturday was just another tip to the greatness of the St. Louis club. When the Giants loaded the bases with none out, Gibson (11-5) calmly struck out the side. Marichal is now 15-4.

Cincinnati squeezed past Atlanta into second place just before the week ended. The Reds had taken five out of seven and 12 out of 16. They were beginning to look like the club that everybody thought they could be in the early spring. But it may be much too late.

Philadelphia was 5-4 last week and Chicago 6-4. Atlanta was 4-4 and saw Henry Aaron hit his 499th career home run.

Baseball standings
(Through July 7)

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	53	30	.639	—
Cincinnati	42	39	.519	10
Atlanta	43	40	.518	10
San Fran.	42	42	.500	11½
Pittsburgh	40	41	.494	12
Phila.	38	40	.487	12½
L. A.	41	44	.482	13
New York	39	43	.476	13½
Chicago	39	45	.464	14½
Houston	35	48	.422	18

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	55	28	.663	—
Cleveland	47	39	.547	9½
Baltimore	43	37	.538	10½
Boston	42	38	.525	11½
Minnesota	39	42	.481	15
California	39	43	.476	15½
Oakland	39	43	.476	15½
New York	36	43	.456	17
Chicago	34	44	.436	18½
Wash.	30	47	.390	22

Tuesday's game
All-Star game at Houston
American League vs. National League

Soccer boom in Japan

By Reuters

Tokyo

Soccer is rapidly catching up with baseball as the No. 1 sport in Japan.

The Football Association of Japan was formed in 1922, but until about two or three years ago made little impression. Now soccer is the nation's No. 2 player and spectator sport.

The association's budget tops 36 other sports affiliated with the Japan Amateur Sports Federation.

It attributes the soccer boom to the 1964 Olympic Games, the formation of the amateur Japan Soccer League in 1965, and visits by leading overseas teams.

Professional baseball still holds a commanding position as the most popular sport in Japan. But when leading London club Arsenal beat Japan's Olympic soccer team 4-0 here in May the game drew a crowd of more than 70,000 to the National Stadium.

This topped the total of 69,000 who attended six baseball games held the same night in Tokyo and other cities.

When soccer teams were invited here from the Soviet Union and West Germany, during 1960 and 1962 respectively, the attendances were only about 20,000.

However, baseball reaches huge audiences on television, and university and high school matches are more popular than their soccer games.

A big proportion of television time is allocated to sports in Japan, with professional boxing and the traditional Sumo wrestling attracting big audiences.

Soccer is now gaining in this field too. When the Japan soccer league was formed in 1965, only three games were covered by television that year.

This year 25 matches are scheduled for full cover by television, according to the Football Association.

In Japan, amateur sports are normally subsidized by companies, schools, and other groups.

Last year, however, the Football Association registered its first profit from the league with its total income at 224 million yen or $622,221. This included revenue of 151 million yen ($456,664) from visits of foreign teams.

The association said profits from this year's soccer program will be used for sending Japanese teams abroad, and for providing better facilities for the sports in Japan.

European swimming's 'Dutch Treat'

By Murray Barker
Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

Ask sports specialists here to name the European most likely to avert a United States grand slam in the Olympic Games swimming at Mexico City and the answer always is: "Ada Kok." The same question four years ago would have brought the same unanimous reply.

Ada had merited those pre-Tokyo claims by setting a new world-record mark of 65.1 seconds for the 100-meter butterfly before flying to Japan to challenge for the Olympic title at this event. Her fitness was proved beyond dispute, and she looked every inch a world champion.

Then, to shatter Miss Kok's Olympic dream, emerged young Sharon Stouder of the United States.

Sharon, who had worked for Olympic successes with equal diligence, snatched the gold medal with an even faster world record swim of 64.7 in the Tokyo final. Ada had to be content with the silver award.

The Dutch champion did not hide her disappointment. It was the first time in her international-racing career that she had finished second to anyone in a championship butterfly-stroke final.

Ada vowed then she would work at her training with even greater determination to make amends by bringing back a gold medal from Mexico. And now, with all the world records for butterfly swimming— 100 meters in 64.5; 110 yards in 65.1; 200 meters in 2:21.0, and 220 yards in 2:21.0—back in her possession, few swimming enthusiasts this side of the Atlantic oppose her chances of Olympic success this time.

Since showing her world class again in the European Six-Nations' tournament at Stockholm, three months ago, Ada has taken a short rest and is in the process of building for a new super peak in Mexico. There she will carry the high hopes not only of the Netherlands, but also of the countless friends she has throughout international swimming.

Ada Kok
. . . always happy to help young swimmers

The likable, modest, Ada is probably the most popular of all the champions in European international swimming. She has a friendly greeting for everyone she meets in the sport, and is always happy to give young swimmers her advice on the difficult butterfly stroke whenever it is sought.

Ada was encouraged to start swimming at the age of four by an older sister, Greta, who had showed such a natural aptitude for swimming that at 15 she was racing for the Netherlands in the 1960 Olympics at Rome. She finished fifth in the 200-meter breaststroke final.

Two years later Greta was again picked to swim in the Dutch team at the European championships in Leipzig. And this time Ada went too—as a 14-year-old contestant for the 100 meter butterfly. To the surprise of everyone she won the title.

Only one major defeat

So Ada began a successful international career in butterfly swimming which has known only the one major championship defeat—that upset of form in the Olympic final at Tokyo. Now with the 200-meter butterfly added to the Olympic program for Mexico, she has the chance to collect two gold medals this time.

There can be no doubting her strength to tackle the double. Six foot tall and weighing 175 pounds, she works hard at strength-building, often at a local boxing gymnasium. She swims hundreds of miles in training during the course of a year.

With so much power in her arms and legs Ada's prospects, if they are in doubt at all, must be the brighter in the 200 metres.

She says that all she wants from swimming now is an Olympic gold medal, and adds that if she fails this time she cannot be accused of not having trained hard enough. But she will quit international swimming whatever happens in her Mexico races.

Britain has found a useful new star to challenge for both the butterfly titles in Mexico. She is Margaret Auton, 17, from Hartlepool, who has achieved this year a best time of 67.9 for the 100-meter course. This would have been good enough for fifth place in the Tokyo final and she is still improving her technique.

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FAMILY FEATURES

Harvard theater collection: promptbooks to playbills

By Francis W. Hatch
Cambridge, Mass.

In the United States there are important theater collections in New York's Lincoln Center, Museum of the City of New York, the Players' Club, Columbia University, Princeton, and at the Universities of Texas and Wisconsin. But scholars will tell you that the Harvard theater collection is the oldest and greatest concentration of material relating to the history of performance in all its phases.

This remarkable collection, little known except by scholars, is an integral part of the Houghton Library, which houses rare books and manuscripts within Harvard's great university library complex.

For the casual visitor who enjoys the color and romance of the theater of the past, a visit to the Houghton Library provides a link with the great playwrights, set designers, and performers of many nations. There in the Edward Sheldon Memorial Rooms are exhibited a selection of playbills, promptbooks, drawings, and paintings.

Then, for the scholar who is writing a book which demands scrupulous attention to historical detail, the working collection in the lower Lamont Library is available. There, under the careful and intelligent stewardship of the curator, Helen D. Willard, are several million documents, classified and arranged for his use.

♦ ♦ ♦

Included are more than two million playbills covering the calendar of British and American theater from its earliest days — records, for example, of Covent Garden, Drury Lane, the Park, and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Manuscripts of plays are here, and promptbooks, engravings and photographs of performers, diaries, scrap books, press clippings, letters of actors and actresses. There are designs for stage settings and costumes, sometimes from the artist's first penciled swipes right through to the final creation which, at the parting of the curtain, brought enchantment to first-night audiences.

How did Harvard achieve its leadership? If a single individual were to be credited for rubbing sleep out of Harvard's eyes, it would be the late George Pierce Baker, whose "47 Workshop" playwriting course, before it was spirited away by Yale, produced Eugene O'Neill, Edward Sheldon, Winthrop Ames, Philip Barry, Sidney Howard, and John Mason Brown.

Like a pair of gadflies, Baker and a far-seeing library director, Prof. A. C. Coolidge, buzzed away at the Harvard Corporation, insisting that a great university could not afford to neglect archives of the performing arts.

♦ ♦ ♦

The logjam was broken. Material began to flow, including the great collection of Robert Gould Shaw, a Harvard graduate of 1869. This great prize had been headed for the Boston Public Library and was only captured by the incessant negotiation and gentlemanly pressure of Dr. Baker.

♦ ♦ ♦

This rich strike of playbills, books, posters, and photographs was the nucleus of the Harvard theater collection and attracted other handsome gifts, such as the collection bequeathed by Evert Jansen Wendell in 1917. A most important memorial gift came from Mrs. Theodore Sheldon of Chicago, whose son had been a founder of the Harvard Dramatic Club and the first of Dr. Baker's students to succeed as a dramatist.

Her gift established Edward Sheldon's personal archive of theatrical memorabilia as a permanent display in a series of rooms in the Houghton Library, rooms designed to provide a perfect background for important theatrical books, prints, paintings, and manuscripts selected for exhibition.

Growth and use of the collection have accelerated constantly. Today there are many inquiries for facts and illustrations, for histories and biographies. Scholars from abroad, where the collection is widely known, come to find answers which are not available anywhere else.

Undergraduate theater has sprouted vigorously in Harvard's houses and in ever-more-ambitious productions at the Loeb Drama Center. Student actors and directors seek, and find, information on costumes, sets, and hints for production which exist in scribbled notes of promptbooks. ("Lady Crombie move left before Dedication Speech.")

♦ ♦ ♦

A chat with the curator can lead to the most exciting and unexpected finds. We were speaking of the great Sarah Siddons. I related an experience in Brecon, Wales, 10 years ago where I spotted a street sign identifying the "Siddons Pub." Inside I chatted with the proprietor. "This is the very house where the great Siddons was born," he said. "Would you like to see the room she occupied as a child?"

I followed him up a flight of stairs to a small, ill-lighted interior room, so bare and confining that it was bound to give a child the desire to break out and find sunshine and fresh air. A humble start for the lady who was to sit for Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Miss Willard was inspired. "Perhaps," she said, "you would like to see her diary which she wrote at 75, describing the moment when she struck the pose as the Tragic Muse for Sir Joshua," the pose which she holds today on the walls of the Huntington Library in California.

♦ ♦ ♦

Soon I was sitting at a table in the stacks. Before me was a simple notebook, the kind you would buy at the drug store today. Here I was, facing the very page on which Mrs. Siddons had written in a clear, well-spaced hand:

"When I attended him for the first sitting after many more gratifying encomiums than I dare repeat, he took me by the hand, saying, 'Ascend your undisputed throne, and graciously bestow upon me some grand idea of The Tragick Muse.' I walked up the steps and seated myself instantly in the attitude in which She now appears. This idea satisfyd him so well that he, without one moment's hesitation, determined not to alter it."

The theater collection, like others at Harvard, is rapidly outgrowing available space, and the largest university library in the world, the oldest library in the United States, is about to burrow underground.

An area between the Houghton and Lamont libraries will be tunneled out to provide on four floors room for more than a million volumes, study space for students, and offices for library personnel. At an estimated cost of $5 million, desperately needed space will be made available for the theater collection and for the growth of collections now overcrowding Houghton and Widener shelves.

Quotation for today

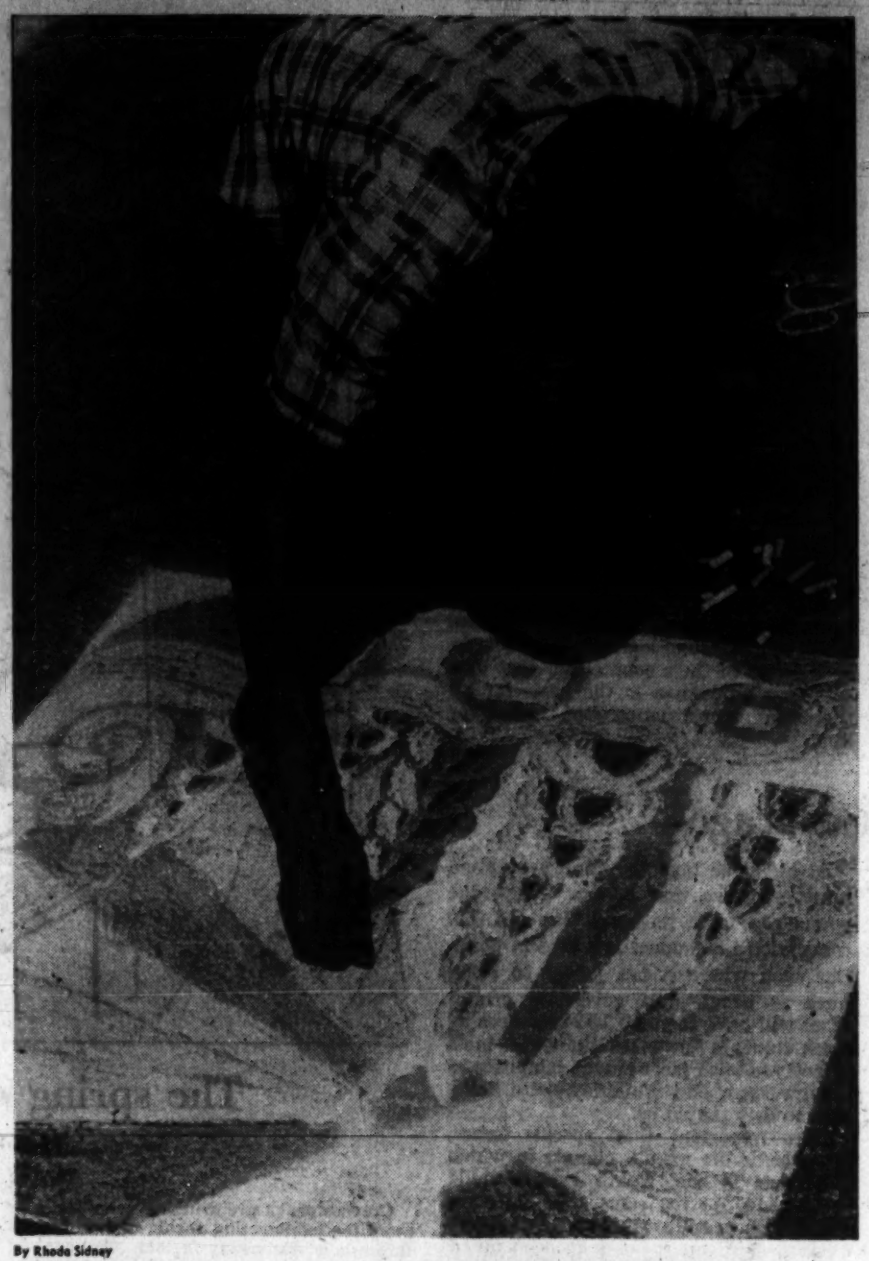
Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.

—COWPER

'Tragic Muse'

Sarah Siddons sits for Sir Joshua Reynolds in this portrait of the Tragic Muse. Miss Siddons's diary is part of Harvard University's theater collection housed in the Houghton Library.

Chalk-In: color Watts 'all right'



By Rhoda Sidney

'It's great'

. . . says young Alvin Whitmore about his community, Watts. Alvin is just one of many Watts neighbors who gathered for the second annual Watts Chalk-In, a sidewalk do-it-yourself art show organized to draw people of the area together.

By Lynne Bennett
Los Angeles

Alvin Whitmore is 15. He has never taken an art course. He says they didn't offer it in junior high. He doesn't think of himself as an artist. Yet Alvin had just spent a Sunday in the heart of Watts bent over a 4'x4' black asphalt square of pavement with a few pieces of colored chalk and an idea he wanted to share.

Alvin's idea was the glory of Watts. And it took shape in a glowing mélange of towers, color, and sun which resembled nothing so much as an idealized conception of a celestial city. Alvin says his towers are "the symbol of Watts . . . it's just showing that it's great here. That it's all right, man."

♦ ♦ ♦

Alvin was just one of hundreds entered in the 2nd annual Watts Chalk-In. Thousands more wove their way through vivid patterns of color on a street in southeast Los Angeles bordered on one side by railroad tracks and on the other by unsteady-looking one-story buildings. Only the angular shafts of the telephone poles broke the monotony of the landscape. And in this scene hundreds of blacks and whites of all ages hunched over squares of pavement, like Alvin, with colored chalk and an idea to share, forming a new American folk art.

The Chalk-In is an outgrowth of the activity of Studio Watts—a black-originated, black-oriented, black-sponsored school for the arts in the middle of the ghetto. Studio Watts is the brainchild of Jim Woods, a Watts resident and graduate of the University of Southern California. Mr. Woods got the idea for the Chalk-In on a trip to London where he saw people drawing on the sidewalk. He considered it a natural for the ghetto of Los Angeles.

Mr. Woods says, "There are no established institutions for pride in the ghetto. The Chalk-In is a method for creating just such an institution. It creates a situation where people can communicate and where they can share. We had to do something to heal this terrible alienation our people feel. We had to make a bridge in the community and we are using art to do it."

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. Woods views the Chalk-In as having a two-pronged effect. The winners were selected by viewers' votes. This year Mr. Woods enticed the Los Angeles County Registrar to bring the new voting machines which will be used in future county and state elections to Watts and the Chalk-In. With the machines came county employees to show voters how to use the new system.

He says, "Most people in Watts have never voted. They just don't have the idea that their vote counts. Having the public vote and choose winners, who in turn receive $500 in scholarships, introduces in the consciousness of people in the ghetto the value of voting to make a change. We are using art to get them to be at ease with voting procedures."

The fact that the black man in urban ghettos has something to say, and that he can say it creatively through this style of folk art, is reflected in the work of this year's winners. All three winning drawings were portraits. The first- and second-prize drawings were of Dr. Martin Luther King —the third of a Negro woman with huge golden hoop earrings.

Stark, posterlike photos resemble artist's sketches

Camera column

One of the dividends in participating in New York's International Photography Fair earlier this year was the pleasure of meeting Reginald Wickham of Teaneck, N.J. We became acquainted as neighbors, hanging up our photo exhibitions in the same display area.

Even before mine was finished, I felt impelled to take a closer look at the eye-catching, dramatic, posterlike group of pictures that he had assembled. Our acquaintance led to many meetings since then that have been informative and inspirational.

Mr. Wickham's pictures are all stark, black-and-white renditions of his original photographs transformed by imaginative darkroom work. Some of them are rustic woodland scenes of trees, barns, and fences; others are "people pictures" from dramatic portraits to candid action shots of nightclub musicians; still others are slices of life recorded near home, his job, or on family trips.

The common ingredient or end result in all his pictures is extreme contrast: stark white against rich black by the elimination of all intermediate grays. It is an effective, attention-getting technique which lifts normal or routine photography into a creative, off-beat achievement.

Reginald Wickham has an infectious friendly disposition, a warm smile, and a soft voice. He always had an interest in photography as a youngster and his self-teaching efforts were rewarded when he enlisted in the United States Air Force after finishing high school. He did so well on the aptitude test that he was assigned as an Air Force photographer without the necessity of attending the special training school.

On return to civilian life, he enrolled in the School of Modern Photography, concentrating on color lab work. He got a job in a custom color lab making dye transfer prints, then switched to the lithography field where he became a color-separation specialist. He has been a member of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America for the past 10 years.

Backed by technical skill in his work, he began to explore with his photography. He joined the Teaneck Camera Club in 1965 and won numerous awards because his photo renditions were different in technique and so dramatic in content.

"I didn't invent the technique," he stressed. "I studied a Kodak pamphlet on how to make black-and-white pictures from continuous tone (normal) photographs and began to experiment.

"Essentially, we wind up with a dramatic, extreme-contrast picture. You could start out with an extreme-contrast film in your camera like Kodalith film—a special film not generally available. It automatically reduces the range of tones on your negative to a near minimum. Or you could print your pictures on extreme-contrast paper, like Kodalith paper, to limit the image to near black-and-white.

"The subject matter could also be of an extreme contrast nature, like a silhouette shot. Indoors, there are any number of examples when a light outlines a face or figure and leaves everything else in darkness. Theatrical spotlight lighting is excellent for this effect.

"Finally, there is darkroom manipulation of normal negatives. The idea is to transfer the image—by contact printing or enlarging —onto another high-contrast film like Kodalith. This may be done several times, going from a negative to a positive and back to a negative image. Each step eliminates some of the gray tones and produces more extreme black and white."

From this as a start, and with many steps afterward, Mr. Wickham's photos started on an exhibition trail after his camera-club awards. They were shown in art stores and galleries, banks, YMCAs, in a camera store (where all eight shown were sold), in the New York Coliseum where the director of the photo show bought one of his pictures. Selections are being made now for inclusion in an exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art called "Harlem on My Mind" scheduled for early 1969.

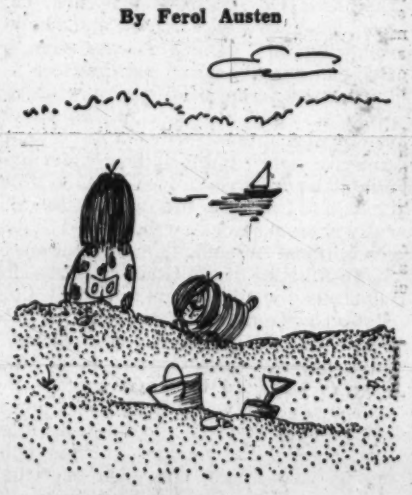
Irving Desfor
Associated Press

A verse for today...

Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.—HEB. 11:1

Honeybee

By Ferol Austen



Moderation

All work and no play
Makes us dull, says everyone,
But too much play can also leave
A lot of things undone.

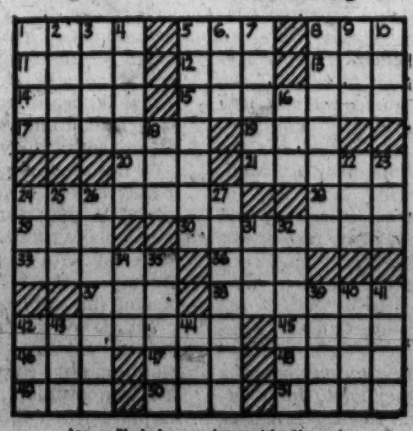
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Tableland
5. Drive slantingly
8. That girl
11. The birds
12. Roadhouse
13. Unit of weight for nails
14. Genuine
15. Raining hard
17. TV equipment
19. Swab
20. One: German
21. Species of holly
24. Ravage
28. Silkworm
29. Mischievous child
30. Principal
33. False appearance
36. Cheerful
37. Modernistic
38. Brusque
42. Ego
45. Cruising
46. King topper
47. Caviar
48. Seines
49. Spoil
50. Prosecute
51. Migration

Down

1. Grape refuse
2. Native name in Guiana
3. Purl in knitting
4. Slumbering
5. Of great size
6. Smallest integer
7. Foe
8. Ship's captain
9. Mother chicken
10. Cake ingredient
16. Extinct bird
18. Kind of coffee
22. Italian daybreeze
23. Nothing
24. Delve
25. Flightless bird
26. Shiny fish lure
27. Heir
31. Arrest
32. Despot
34. Dry
35. Pitchers
39. Consumer
40. Man's nickname
41. Stint
42. Cambridge's river
43. Wood sorrel
44. Promissory note



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

Editorials **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** *Commentary*

Tuesday, July 9, 1968

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Fighting hatred

Commenting on the recent French student disorders and worker strikes, the great French writer and intellectual André Malraux said: "What struck me greatly was the absence of hatred."

We found this an interesting and hopeful statement. If France, which has long felt deep social and political bitterness, has moved beyond that point, there can be hope that other lands will do so, too.

True, we can all think of areas in which hatred was once more prevalent and obvious than it is today. An outstanding example is labor relations. Today, in country after country of the Western world, there is no longer the deep animosity of labor for business which was once the case. Similarly, many of these lands have seen a lessening of the class cleavage (also often accompanied by a kind of unspoken hatred) which once existed.

Nor was it so long ago that religious hatreds between groups and nations was a widespread evil, blighting the relationships of societies and countries. Yet few would deny that religious hatred is far less prevalent in the world today than would have seemed possible only a few decades ago.

Thus progress is being made. But it would be wrong to overestimate the distance traveled. For, while hatred has receded in certain areas and aspects, it has become more noticeable in others. This is particularly true where race relations are concerned. Perhaps the hatred has always been there, but today it is more to the fore, more insistent, more noticeable. One has but to look at the United States, Africa itself, or even Great Britain to notice that white-black relations are more strained than ever in the past.

In one sense, of course, this is a hopeful sign. It means that what before was hidden (largely through unchallenged white overlordship) is now out in the open as a result of changing patterns. Thus racial tension is riper for settlement than ever before. But this does not rob it of its explosive element, and of the hatred which it engenders.

In his poem "Fire and Ice" Robert Frost spoke of hate as the ice of destruction. There is a profound lesson in those words, as there is in their counterfact that love for one's fellowmen is the basis for all successful construction — of whatever kind.

Consistent courage

Signs are that the student revolt will not simply go away. It should be seen as part of a trend of the past decade or two toward earlier involvement in the mature world. The learning pattern, in terms of subject matter and social experiences, has accelerated rapidly in this period. And so has youth's appetite for self-determination and a say in what affects them.

The staying power of the revolt of the young is shown in such moves as the forming of a summer "liberation" school by Columbia University insurgents. And the recent walkout from the NAACP convention by the militant youth delegation revealed how entrenched are the young in their insistence on a commanding organizational role.

The adult generation — unsatisfactorily called the "establishment" in these discussions — as a practical matter must be both yielding and firm in dealing with young people. It should meet crises such as the weekend riotous demonstrations in Berkeley, Calif., with curfews and expulsions where students are involved. There can be no excuse for violent disorder.

At the same time the adult generation must recognize that in many ways the young can force its hand. The NAACP convention breakdown is a case in point. But even where it has power to bring force to bear, adult governing groups often will have to yield. The pressures by black students for "black studies" — most recently at such incongruous campuses as Northwestern and Wellesley — are being met, as they should be.

More important than specific issues, however, is the mental climate in which a campus is run. Youth cannot abide patronizing. At the same time they respond with hostility wherever they sense weakness or fear. It has long been noted that young people will prey upon or bait an instructor or administrator who is unsure of himself. Inflexibility likewise provokes hostility.

The challenge to the adult generation put by the young is to bring the same moral courage to the reform of its institutions as it must to the aberrations of student behavior.

Ché's diaries

The battle behind the scenes for the right to publish the "diaries" of the late Ché Guevara is indication that this strange romantic Argentinean — more closely identified with Cuba than his homeland — continues to have an appeal as a symbol far beyond the confines of Latin America. What is in the papers, now published by Ramparts magazine, confirms much that was written immediately following his summary execution by Bolivian security forces last October.

First and foremost, Ché's diary entries prove how difficult it is still effectively to organize authentic revolution in South America — no matter how glaringly iniquitous or corrupt many of its societies be. (Ché's friends would say that the difficulty is compounded by the United States' commitment to stifle any revolution in South America of the Guevara type — for which they would see evidence in United States cooperation to hunt down Ché once his presence in Bolivia had been proven.)

Second, the diary entries (and Fidel Castro's foreword to them) confirm the problems of the world Communist movement — split at least into three by Moscow, Peking, and Havana — in maintaining its role as the champion of "true" revolution. What Ché and Fidel have said certainly suggests that orthodox Communists of the Moscow school in Latin America had no small role in torpedoing what Ché was trying to do in Bolivia. And it also suggests that the old-timers of Latin-American communism are as timid and self-seeking as they are outwardly doctrinaire.

Third, and following from the foregoing, there emerge: (1) Moscow's policy of virtually all-out support for Castro at home in Cuba but of keeping a leash on him elsewhere in Latin America; and (2) Peking's lack of active interest in Latin America at present — except for propaganda purposes.

Altogether, one can see, too, why Ché Guevara is assuming such a symbolic role far beyond the Spanish-speaking world and among young people who have never thought of themselves as Communists. His halo comes from his desperate, almost foredoomed, romantic revolutionary challenge to a seemingly hardened status quo — and particularly to the two giants who are in some eyes the joint defenders of it: Washington and Moscow. These are the rebels of the younger generation calling for revolution for revolution's sake, regardless of whether one succumbs in the process. It wants revolution everywhere, not in one country alone. This, too, was the cry of Trotsky 50 years ago. On it he broke with Stalin. And on it, today's would-be romantic revolutionaries are breaking with the heirs of Stalin.

The dormant word

In theater the major attack today is on the word. The sonorous soliloquy, the deft repartee are in danger of becoming extinct. In their place is what might be called the theater of physical energy — of happenings and light-shows and mixed media.

Not everyone is pleased. Walter Kerr of the New York Times two Sundays running pondered whether words alone can still make a play, or whether the vaudevillian antics and sensual frenzies of the new theater have taken over the stage for the foreseeable future. A word-man himself, he luxuriated in the verbal spa the Stratford, Ontario, production of Molière's "Tartuffe" afforded him. But of "Futz" — replete with the elbowing and yelling now the mark of many new shows — he writes: "I am scandalized that such slovenliness should be permitted to masquerade as new art."

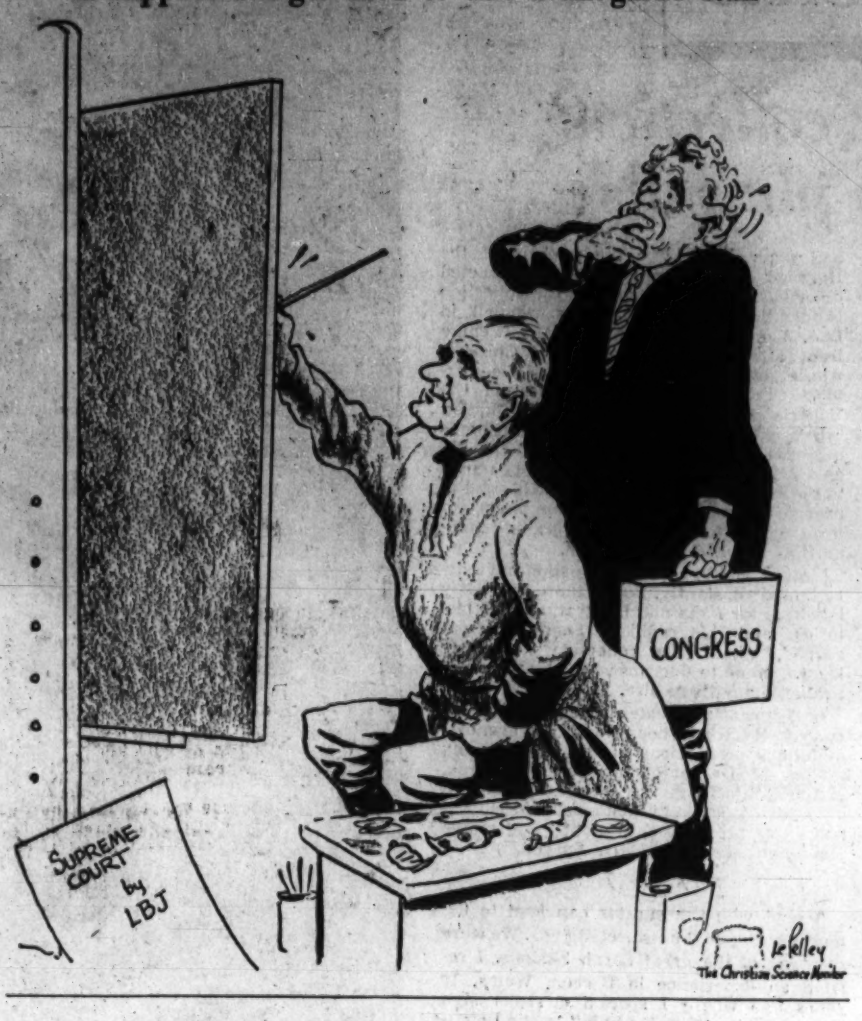
But not only critics are finding themselves awash in the new theater. Playwrights too are feeling their verbal gifts are less and less to the point. John Osborne in the Observer Review remarks, "I think these new forms of theater may supplant — *are* supplanting — what I do. . . . Whenever I sit down to write a play, I feel as if I were writing a court entertainment, an opera with arias. The audience for that kind of thing has always been a minority and always slightly hostile, but in a few years' time it won't be there. I work on that assumption."

Of course, the word has been under attack on more fronts than the stage in recent years. Television has raised what can be seen to the level of what could before be heard on radio. And any reader of McLuhan knows what has happened to the impact of the written word.

Or has anything happened to the word? It may be out of favor among the avant-garde. It may suffer from a dearth of gifted playwrights. It may have to share attention with bright lights and motion because of the increasing visual orientation of the public.

Yet if we are right that the normal way to converse has little to do with shouting, physical contortions, and sensuous bombardment, the word will regain its place when these have died down.

'I suppose I'll get used to this avant-garde stuff'



The spring of free speech

By Takashi Oka

Prague

Czechoslovaks are drinking deep draughts from the exhilarating spring of free speech these days. Each day in their newspapers, each evening on television, they participate in the most searching discussion about the ills of the past and their hopes for the future.

Not all citizens are equally happy about the process of democratization taking place in a country that used to be the most faithful of Stalinist satellites. Many now holding positions of responsibility in the Communist Party or in various enterprises are deeply concerned, not only for their own jobs, but over what they see as a galloping trend toward anarchy, to the flouting of all authority.

"What does one have to be, in order to be called a progressive these days?" snorted a white-bearded artist on television the other evening. "A youth of 18. What does he know about life, what does he know about running the country?"

Still another worker, a long-time member of the Communist Party, complained about the shocking films of prison life and torture during the days of Stalinist terror in Czechoslovakia. These films, with commentary, have been shown on television here during the past weeks, causing lively comment and discussion. The worker in question couldn't see why it was necessary to rake over the coals of the past in such unrelenting detail.

* * *

The producer responsible for showing the films spoke up. "You are a member of the Communist Party," he told the man. "So am I. Do you want to be a fellow-member of the party with the person who carried out all these terrible acts of torture?"

Silence.

"You see?" the producer went on. "We put these films on so that there will never be a repetition of such things."

A young journalist chimed in. "We can't all have the same opinions. We never will. But our field of battle here is one of opinions, not of physical fighting. You," addressing some of the older members of the television panel, "may be shocked at some of the things that journalists are saying today. But we are shocked by the fact that for so many years, we could not speak or write the truth. We are shocked that we had to remain silent so long."

A broad-shouldered miner was given the floor. "I don't agree with everything that journalists have been saying these days, but I must admit they have been very courageous. While many bureaucrats hesitated to see which way the wind would blow, journalists spoke up from the very beginning about what had to be done. In my mine, too, the heads of our workshops waited two months to see how things would go. But they should have committed themselves."

Another worker, an older man, disagreed. "All these problems we face," he said, "are things that should be discussed and settled inside the Communist Party. They shouldn't be given the kind of free airing they've had. We shouldn't allow those who do so to create a scandal outside."

* * *

Still another voice: "You journalists praised President Novotny in the days when he was in power. You were no more progressive then than anyone else. Why? You didn't have to be journalists. You could have quit."

There never is an end to such discussions. The director of the television program gave a graceful summing up, after his panelists had thrust and parried at each other for an hour and a half. He bowed in all directions, concluding with uplifting banalities. But in every Czech or Slovak living room, it is certain that the debate went on long after the television screen had dimmed. Members of the same family take positions for or against a particular point of view, for even within the broad categories of pro- or antireform, pro- or anti-democratization, there are innumerable shades of difference. The mass media, which for so many years has been employed to churn out the same gray party-approved propaganda line, are now exploding with the full-bodied, many-colored tones of unorthodoxy, dissent, and challenge to thinking by rote.

For a No. 1 No. 2 man

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington

The most powerful political escalator in the United States today is the vice-presidency. Therefore, we need to watch—and weigh—more carefully than ever the men we put there.

Time was when the regular road to the White House was from being governor of a large state. Then it was the Senate which seemed to be the major source of presidential nominees. In 1960 all the Democratic potentials were Senators—Kennedy, Humphrey, Johnson, and Symington. And Nixon was from the Senate. In 1964 Senator Goldwater was the early and unquestioned choice of the GOP.

But today, more than ever before, the route to the White House is through the vice-presidency. The two leading candidates for the Democratic and Republican presidential nominations — Humphrey and Nixon—are where they are today because they were Vice-Presidents. Lyndon Johnson is President today because he was Vice-President.

The political lift of the vice-presidency can hardly be overstated. The most revealing fact of all is that every recent vice-president but one has either become president or a presidential candidate. They are Henry Wallace, Truman, Nixon, Johnson, Humphrey. That makes it nearly unanimous. Only the elderly Alben Barkley stepped—or was pushed—off the vice-presidential escalator during the last 28 years.

We have been fortunate in recent years in the quality of our vice-presidents, but it has been more accidential than deliberate. The vice-presidential candidate is nearly a one-man choice—the presidential nominee's — and sometimes it is merely the byproduct of a deal for delegates. Nixon was chosen to add youth and an anti-Communist luster to the ticket. Johnson was picked to "balance" the Kennedy ticket. Goldwater is reported to have remarked that he chose Rep. William Miller as the man most likely to goad Johnson into an ill-advised retort.

Nixon, Johnson, and Humphrey proved able Vice-Presidents, but the process of choosing them is woefully inadequate in view of the growing responsibility of the job and the power of the vice-presidential escalator. It certainly should not be left to the last, weary, let's-get-it-over moments of the convention.

Perhaps our political leaders and our major parties are at the point where they are not likely to barter the vice-presidential nomination or make the choice as though it were a minor afterthought. It ought to be self-evident by now that no person is qualified to serve as vice-president unless he is qualified to serve as president.

If the political parties come to see that the voters will resent a ticket with an unqualified vice-presidential candidate, they'll get the message.

It is interesting to note that it is by no means an unmixed political asset for a vice-president to have to run on the record of the administration in which he was only a minor voice.

Nixon found it so in 1960 even with the great personal popularity of President Eisenhower.

Humphrey is finding it even more so because of the unpopularity of President Johnson. His Democratic opponents are eagerly suggesting that he can't possibly emerge as an independent political voice with sharply defined approaches to the great issues.

My own guess is that on this point the down-graders of Humphrey are going to be proven wrong. They are misjudging their man. Humphrey is a man who can communicate as well as FDR and President Kennedy. And President Johnson will not make it at all difficult for Hubert to speak his convictions. He knows that the best way he can help Humphrey is to keep his distance. LBJ wants to see Humphrey nominated and elected and he will help—even if he has to keep silent.

All I am saying is that it will be bad strategy for the Republicans to assume they can automatically defeat Humphrey, if he is nominated, by running against Lyndon Johnson.

Point of view

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

To be free

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In reference to the recent letter of M. T. Mehdi, Secretary-General, The Action Committee on American-Arab Relations: Will the Arabs never learn reason? Will they never stop being crybabies and understand that if they suffer when they are beaten, those whom they beat suffer too?

I am not trying to defend Israel. Israel can take care of itself, and the Arabs know it better than anybody else. What I am trying to say is that there is a genocide going on in Southern Sudan for some 10 years—and this is strictly an Arab affair and it does have the cordial blessing of the Arab League. In Southern Sudan about one million Africans—one third of the population—has been eliminated by the Arabs. What about it, Mr. Mehdi? And the crime against my fellow Africans is only one: they want to be free, they don't want to be slaves anymore.

Yes, when will the Arabs understand that everybody has the right to live, not only they and their friends? If one dissents with them they take care of him. As it happened to William Deng, just one week before Senator Kennedy's assassination. Mr. Deng had won big in the elections in the Southern Sudan. But he was an African and therefore of the opposition, and they had him murdered.

Monroe, Mich. **A. G. Mondini**

Intrusion

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your editorial, "Wives are valuable," implies approval of the growing practice of large companies invading the personal lives of their employees. I find such intrusion revolting.

More and more giant corporations are infiltrating the thoughts and lives of their workers by imposing mandatory written psychological examinations and spouse interviews. It seems to me that these practices violate the basic right of personal privacy.

A worker, whether clerk or executive, should be judged by his output at work, not by his "psychological profile" or by how he runs his home.

Santa Monica, Calif. **Robert W. Selbold**

Use wisdom

To The Christian Science Monitor:

With reference to crime, and especially with reference to Richard L. Strout's article "Crime and the campaign," is it not possible that the number of guns in private possession is less of an issue than the number of movies and TV shows featuring murder?

Obviously there are many factors contributing to crime. I am, however, reminded of an experience an acquaintance of mine had when he went to his president, the head of an East African state, and asked for permission to begin a TV station. The answer at that time (1963) was: "No. Our people are too impressionable to be able to withstand the barrage of violence and other antisocial behavior portrayed in British and American movies." Is it possible that some of us are also too impressionable?

I am suggesting that given the serious situation of street crime and other forms of violence, could the movie makers decide, in the interests of the nation, not to make such movies, and to cut some scenes of violence from existing movies?

Would it not now be wise to give a long, sober second look at this whole matter?

Surely a nation which has for 20 years, more or less, had the power to blow its enemies off the globe, yet has not, can learn to exercise the same intelligent restraint in the use of ideas.

It seems to me it is just as wrong to misuse ideas, or to perpetrate false hopes and views of America on an unsuspecting audience, as it is to misuse military might.

Mackinac Island, Mich. **John I. Daeley**